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THE WAR.

Full Story of the Capitulation of Metz.

Furious Indignation of the Entire Population.

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METZ AND THE RESULTS.

Details of the Capitulation—An Incident—The Imperial Guard—Bazaine's Neglected Opportunity—A Plot to Restore the Regency—Bazaine's Fears of Assassination—Soldiers Dying and the Staff Mess Luxurious—Speculation in Stores.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A special correspondent at Metz telegraphs today as follows:

My telegram of 26th left the capitulation unfinished. On the evening before the German Chief of Staff had left Frascati very much discouraged, scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless, I knew from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and accordingly told you to expect the capitulation surely. At noon BAZAINE sent Prince FREDERICK CHARLES an autograph letter, asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. STICKLE, Chief of Staff of the Second Army, and Count WARTENSLEBEN, Chief of Staff of the First Army, to Frascati once more.

NEGOTIATIONS AND TERMS.

The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first on the part of the French Commissioners, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side-arms, on which BAZAINE insisted. The point was finally referred to the King and conceded by him in a dispatch received at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning and lasted till 8 o'clock in the evening, when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendition of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores and munitions, and for a surrender, on Sedan conditions, of all the garrison and all of BAZAINE's army, comprising three Marshals of France, sixty-six Generals, 6,000 officers and 173,000 troops.

A SURPRISING RESULT.

The Germans are astounded at the result—an army and fortress capitulating to an investing army larger than itself by only a small fraction. The French Commissioners were BAZINE's Chief of Staff, Gen. CARNAS, and Col. FAY and Major SAMUELE, on the part of the Commander of the fortress. On the 28th, Major LANDKUHL, Chief of Engineers of the Second Corps, was to enter by stipulation, at 10 o'clock to withdraw the mines from under the forts, preparatory to a safe entry of the Seventh Corps, which will remain and guard the city and the prisoners, while the remainder of the First Army immediately departs for Paris and the South, with Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, with head-quarters at Lyons. At 1 o'clock the French Army were to lay down their arms. All this has been postponed twenty-four hours, in consequence of the unreadiness of the French authorities, owing to internal disorders.

THE FRENCH MARCH OUT.

At 10 o'clock on the 29th the forts were taken possession of by the artillery of the Seventh Army Corps. At 1 o'clock the Third Division, which will depart for the south westward after the Fourth Division, was reviewed in splendid pegeant by the Prince on the Nancy and Metz road, near Tourlebride. Thereupon the Garde Imperiale marched out of Metz with their arms, which they deposited at Frascati, passing in review before the Prince. This honor was accorded to them alone, all the rest having to deposit their arms in the Metz arsenals and then march for their cantonments outside the town to await transportation. The Garde Imperiale was received by the Prussian troops with respectful dignity; not a jeering syllable was heard, not an exultant look seen. Previously, at the Prince's review, the cheering was loud and persistent.

THE GERMANS TAKE POSSESSION.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the French companies were still mounting guard at the various gates of the city, and at the depots and arsenals. They were relieved by two regiments of Prussian infantry and one of cavalry. Having entered the town, the appointed Military Governor, Gen. VON ZASTROW, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, took possession of the government, city and fortress, where, he tells me, he expects to find a portrait of one of his ancestors, who was at some early period also a military Governor of Metz.

"IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

The tragedy was completed; but oh! its saddest side still remains to be reviewed. According to the statement of Gen. VON ZASTROW, who held the Bois de Vaux, on the morning of the 19th August, BAZAINE could then have avoided being inclosed in Metz; he could, moreover, after he was there, according to the Messin statement, readily made a sortie, and rejoined MCMAHON, easier by far, than MCMAHON could have joined him. After most of his cavalry and artillery horses had been eaten, it of course was more difficult still. His movements are said to have lacked determination, and even to have been frivolous in the last two sorties.

A PLOT.

This is charged to a complot in behalf of the Regency, according to which this army was to try to remain *in statu quo* until the conclusion of the war in Western France, and then become available, with the Prussian consent, for Bonapartists' purposes, BAZAINE, himself, in that case, to be Governor of the Imperial Prince, and virtual Regent. Nearly all the Messians seem to believe this, and their most influential people have avowed such a belief to me.

BAZAINE'S TREASON.

Since the time of the investment BAZAINE has never been seen in the camp, except on extraordinary occasions; never at all in the ambulances, which are partly constructed in numerous railway company's wagons on the Place Royale; equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil authorities had to find him at the Ban Saint Martin; he would not appear at the Mairie once, and he rarely, if ever, said a word to encourage the the troops. CANROBERT sometimes cheered their patience a little and then they would cry, "Vive CANROBERT!" "A bas BAZAINE!" Toward the last he dared not, for fear of assassination, show himself to his men, and the terribly relaxed discipline is assuredly the cause of the hasty rendition, when a week's rations for all were on hand.

SYBARITES OF THE STAFF.

On the morning of the 29th five soldiers lay dead of starvation at Montigny, while the staff still indulged in luxurious meals, and four days' rations were given to the entire army that morning, while they had received none for two days previous. No beef or pork had been obtainable at any prices for a week, but on that morning, before anything had arrived in town, the shops had plenty thereof.

SPECULATION IN STORES.

This proves the charges current in the town that speculators had seized much food, and that a rational system of apportionment, such as existed during the last ten days, if introduced at first, and combined with requisitions, would have prevented much waste, and enabled the fortress to hold out a month longer. The staff used to feed their horses on bread at first. Recently the prices had reached the following maximum: Sugar, 30 francs a pound; salt, 15 francs; one ham, 300 francs; one potato, 45 centimes; one onion, 60 centimes. The International sold a little pig caught near Gravellotte, for 748 francs.

WOUNDS, THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK.

Since five weeks amputations have been performed without chloroform or ether, and wounds have been dressed without carbolic acid. There are over 19,000 sick and wounded; 35,000 persons have died in the town alone during the siege, the greater part from lack of proper care. The prevailing diseases are variola, spotted typhus, and dysentery. Scurvy has not prevailed, through even the sick have for over three weeks received their horse steaks and horse broth without salt. The reported discovery of a salt spring at St. Julien was a hoax, got up by putting salt into the spring to encourage the army.

FURY OF THE PEOPLE ON THE SURRENDER.

When the rendition became known the people were furious. The National Guard refused to lay down their arms, and on the afternoon of the 28th a dragoon Captain appeared at the head of a body of troops, who swore they would sooner die than yield. ALBERT COLLIGNON, editor of an Ultra-Democratic siege-daily, the *Journal de Metz*, rode about on a white horse, firing a pistol and exhorting them to sally and seek victory or death to escape the impending shame. He was followed by a lady singing the "Marseillaise," which produced terrible excitement. The doors of the Cathedral were burst open and the tocsin and death-bell rung nearly all night, when Gen. COFFINIERS appeared to pacify them. Three pistol-shots were received by him. Finally, by the aid of two line regiments, he quietly dispersed the mob; but all night the sounds of grief, indignation and terror continued. Respectable women ran about the streets, tearing their hair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends and asking wildly what will become of our children. Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither, in irregular groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "*O pauvre Metz!*" "*O ma pauvre Metz, la plus fière des Villes autrefois! Maintenant quel malheur! quelle catastrophe. Nous sommes vendus; tout est perdu!* There is no longer a France!"

THE CIVIL OFFICERS.

The civil functionaries asked each other across the streets, "But who will be our master? Who will govern us? Whither shall we flee not to witness this ruin and the nation at the pillory?" Yesterday I was closeted with the Maire and City Council two hours, while they detained me, as the first stranger having entered the town, to ask all sorts of questions. Some, childish; in their agitation, uncertainty and horror as to what the Prussians would do, how they would do it, and how they must be met. It was as if they had never seen or known a Prussian. They demanded to know if their already destitute larders must still nourish the troops, and whether they would be personally maltreated if they were unable to furnish what was required. They were relieved immediately by hearing that 1,000 wagons were ready at Courcelles to bring provisions hither; and also, that there are funds in London waiting to be applied to their relief, in response to the appeal of the Maires of Briey, and other communes published in the English and American journals.

GERMAN SOLDIERS FEEDING THE PEOPLE.

Help is needed quickly. The entire besieging army voluntarily gave up their bread rations, yesterday, to feed their French captives. This deeply touched the Missins, and did much to relieve their fears. At noon a Prussian railway inspector made a tour from Ars to the Union station, situated a mile south of Metz by rail, and today perfect rail communication exists. Between Saarbrücken, Metz and Nancy the road was little injured. But few German prisoners were found in Metz. The French had not kept those they took when able to return them.

THE VICTORS AND VANQUISHED.

On leaving Metz, last night, I noticed on the faces of all the German soldiers a look of quiet satisfaction—nothing more. Not one of the French officers and soldiers, who swarmed all about, even when intoxicated, which was surprisingly rare, wore any other look than that of sadness or defiance. The latter, however, was not common, and occurred chiefly among the younger officers.

FRENCH LOSS IN THE METZ BATTLES.

I am informed that the French loss in killed in the various affairs since Aug. 18, added to the deaths from sickness in the town, was 42,000. BAZAINE himself declined the Prince's generous proposal to let all the troops lay down their arms outside of the works in view of their conquerors, instead of laying them down in the arsenal, saying he could not guarantee their behavior. The Garde Imperiale alone had preserved its discipline sufficiently to be trusted to pass in armed review.

HOPES OF RELIEF.

The inhabitants never ceased to hope for the appearance of BOURBAKI's army from Lille, or of the Army of the Loire, or of some other relieving force; but the troops themselves during the last few weeks could no longer be deceived, as they got better information through the German outposts. Their demoralization was due largely to hunger, which was bitterly and openly complained of by their officers.

BAZAINE EN ROUTE TO GERMANY.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon BAZAINE passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshoehe, in a closed carriage marked with his name, escorted by several of his staff on horseback. The women of the village had heard of his coming, and, awaiting him, saluted him with exclamations of "*Traitre, lache Poltron! Fainéant! Voleur! Brigand!* Where are our husbands, whom you have betrayed? Give us back our children, whom you have sold!" They attacked the carriage, and broke the windows, and would have lynched the Marshal but for the intervention of Prussian gensdarmes.

THE NEWS.

Three days ago, when I sent the first news of the capitulation, I told everybody on my way of the astounding reality, faint rumors of which they had heard during so many weeks past. The German officers on detached outposts hugged me bodily, much against my will, as I was in haste, while the French uttered maledictions on "those brigands." Many still refuse to believe the surrender, convinced that Metz had ten, fifteen, or twenty years provisions yet.

THE WAR TO BEGIN WITH THE FALL OF PARIS.

The French declare that France has no hope but in Paris, and their faith in Paris is less than it was in Metz. But there are earnest people who still say that war will only begin with the fall of Paris.

Proclamation by the Provisional Government of France—Bazaine Denounced as a Traitor.

TOURS, Oct. 30.—A Government council was held last night, and lasted until a late hour. The following proclamation was issued this morning:

FRENCH REPUBLIC—LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

Proclamation to the French People:

FRENCHMEN: Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which overhang the country. It still depends on us to rise above misfortune and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and whose courage increases in the midst of calamity. Metz has capitulated. A General upon whom France relied, even after Mexico, has just taken away (*vient d'enlever*) from the country in its danger more than 100,000 of its defenders. Marshal BAZAINE has betrayed us. He has made himself the agent of the Man of Sedan, and the accomplice of the invader, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without even making a last effort, 120,000 fighting men, 20,000 wounded, guns, cannon, colors, and the strongest citadel of France—Metz, unsullied but for him by the contamination of the foreigner. Such a crime is above even the punishment of justice! Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the Empire has precipitated you; for twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguished in her the springs of greatness and of life. The Army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and is swallowed up in spite of the heroism of the soldiers by the treason of their chiefs. In the disasters of the country in less than two months, 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy—a sinister sequel to the military *coup de main* of December. It is time for us to reassert ourselves, citizens, and under the ægis of the Republic, which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune, the renovation of our political and social morality and manhood. However tried by disaster, let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating. Let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies whom everything favors, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet. Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French Revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it; Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes, spontaneously, receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved, and she begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer languish or grow weak, and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independence, integrity—all that makes a country proud and free.

"Long live the Republic, one and indivisible."

(Signed,) CREMIEUX.
GLAIS-BZIOIN,
GAMBETTA.

The proclamation, placarded about the streets, attracts crowds of readers, and creates great excitement. Groups of people are discussing it. The treachery of BAZAINE is denounced, and bitter imprecations are uttered against the Bonapartists.

AN ENVOY FROM BAZAINE.

An envoy from BAZAINE, who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here today. He expresses the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says the provisions were short, and no salt was to be had.

Promotion of the Prussian Princes to be Field Marshals—How Bazaine's Capitulation is Regarded in Tours—Gambetta Appealed to for an Armistice—Immense Spoils Captured.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29.

The defeat of the two hostile armies which recently marched against us, warrants me in conferring on our two commanders, FRITZ and FREDERICK CHARLES, the batons of Field Marshal, the first instances of such appointments in our family history.

WILLIAM.

THE SURRENDER IN TOURS.

TOURS, Oct. 30.—A profound impression was produced here by the news of BAZAINE's capitulation. The majority deem it a political move, and express intense indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prussian forces, and much was expected from it toward the deliverance of Paris. The surrender of Metz checks its efforts.

AN APPEAL FOR AN ARMISTICE.

The *Constitutionnel* makes a strong appeal to GAMBETTA as a person capable of meeting the present emergency. It asks him to consent to an armistice and order immediate elections for the Constituent Assembly.

PAROLE—IMMENSE SPOILS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refused to parole the officers because of Gen. DUCROT's evasion of his obligations. It is said that 40,000,000 francs and 3,000 guns fall into the hands of the Germans by the capitulation. Provisions arrive in large quantities at Metz.

A BALLOON DESCENDS IN THE PRUSSIAN LINES.

A balloon, which left Paris on the 27th, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz. The messenger succeeded in burning the mails, and made his escape into Belgium.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

Cutting the German Communications—Defeat of the French Near Fontainebleau.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29, via LONDON.—French volunteers, calling themselves the Wild Boars of Ardennes, are tearing up railroad tracks and otherwise interfering with the German communications. They have thrown off the track three trains, filled with troops, near Lannois. Many of the soldiers were killed and injured.

A GERMAN SUCCESS.

Some Würtemberg troops had an encounter on Thursday with a body of National and Mobile Guards at Montereau. The latter were defeated. The loss of the Germans was slight. [Montereau is on the Seine, at its junction with the River Yonne, and about half a dozen miles east of Fontainebleau.]

TOURS, Oct. 30.—Several dispatches have been received announcing French successes in different parts of the country.

NARROW ESCAPE OF KING WILLIAM.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Sarthe *Union* publishes a report that, in the vicinity of Paris, a band of Francs-Tireurs nearly captured the King of Prussia, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

Reconnoisances by the Army of the Loire—Positions of the Prussians.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A special correspondent at the head-quaters of the Army of the Loire, at Solbris, the 26th, says: Reconnoisances pushed in several directions have discovered no Prussians, but they are known to be in force about Vendome and other good positions. On the French side everything is at a stand-still. Gen. DAURELLES left camp, and has gone to Tours. Nevertheless, we expect a forward move. It is madness to wait here for an attack. Troops have been sent from Salbris to Blois to reinforce the Sixteenth Corps. The health of the troops is pretty good, and food is abundant. The *morale* is law, and fears of treason are everywhere expressed. Throughout all the districts I have traversed, everybody who possesses anything, and all thinking people are for peace, while the army is for peace at any price. Its strength, reported at 100,000, does not exceed 60,000. The Government is exceedingly apprehensive of what may befal the army, admitting that they have created such hopes of its success that the consequence of a failure would be terrible. Railway communication between Vierzan and Le Mans has stopped. Mobilized National Guards, Mobiles and Franc-Tireurs are concentrating at Le Mans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Effect of the War in Germany—Business Uninterrupted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—A letter received in this city from an American gentleman at Coburg, in the German duchy of that name, which is a large manufacturing region, says: "The war has not specially affected business in this region. Indeed, I have seen here no indications of the war at all, except a few hundred French prisoners passing through Coburg and a score or so of sick and wounded German soldiers who have come from the military hospitals at the front to be nursed by their friends. The people, however, of this neighborhood are very patriotic, and contribute largely to the necessities of the sick and wounded."

Bismarck's Paris Circular—Dangers to Which the City is Exposed from Starvation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following memorial in regard to the fatal consequences to which the population of Paris are exposed by a prolonged resistance has been sent by Count BISMARCK to the Ambassador of North Germany:

HOPELESSNESS OF THE DEFENSE.

The conditions of an armistice offered to M. JULES FAVRE, intended as the basis for the reestablishment of order in France, have been rejected by him and his colleagues. They thereby decree the continuance of a struggle which, according to the course of late events, appears without any chance of success for the French people. Since then the prospects of France in this war, so full of sacrifices, have still further declined. Toul and Strasbourg have fallen. Paris is closely surrounded, and German troops are advancing by the Loire. The large forces heretofore engaged near the above fortresses are now at the free disposal of the German commanders. The country has to bear the consequences of a war "à outrance," decreed by the French authorities in Paris. Its sacrifices will be unnecessarily increased, and its social condition suffer a more and more dangerous decomposition.

DANGER OF STARVATION IN PARIS.

The command of the German armies does not find itself in a situation to counteract this; but it perceives clearly the consequences of the resistance chosen by the powers in France, and feels compelled to draw general attention to one point, namely, the special condition of Paris. The heaviest attacks heretofore made from the capital, (on the 19th and 30th of last month,) in which the *élite* of the armies collected in that city have not been able to throw back the first line of the besieging forces, lead to the conviction that the capital will fall sooner or later. If the time of surrender is postponed by the Provisional Government for the National Defense until the threatening want of provisions necessitates a capitulation, the most terrible results must follow. The unwise destruction of railways, bridges, and canals, within a certain distance around Paris, by the French has not been able to stop for one moment the advance of the German armies. All communications by land or waten, needed for military operations, have been re-established in a very short time. These repairs naturally regard military interests exclusively, while the other destructions, even after a capitulation, will prevent for a long time the communication of the capital with the provinces. It will be an absolute impossibility for the German commanders, when that case occurs, to provide one single day's rations for a population of nearly 2,000,000. The environs of Paris to the distance of several days' journey, since all stores there are necessarily required for the use of the German troops, will then offer no resources, and will not permit the inhabitants of Paris to evacuate by the roads into the country. The inevitable result would be the starvation of hundreds of thousands. The persons in power in France cannot fail to discern these consequences as clearly as the German commanders, and since to the latter nothing is left but to carry on the war proffered, the rulers of France are responsible for forcing such extremes.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Intended Siege of Paris—The German Material—Activity of the Besieged—Garibaldi at Paris—Position of Belgium.

From a Military Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1870.

Since my last letter, France has been making rapid strides in her efforts to stem the German invasion. The summary of every day's work has told in favor of the defense. Germany is losing ground, and I doubt not that the telegrams that reach you about the time this letter is published, will tell you that King WILLIAM is more anxious than France to conclude a peace.

THE INTENDED SIEGE.

As yet the Germans have not really commenced the siege of Paris. They occupy the railways leading to it, and cover the main roads and entrances in a manner that prevents all ingress and egress. The works they have erected appear of a nature to repel sorties from the garrison rather than approaches intended for carrying the outer forts or effecting a breach in the wall of the *enceinte*. The seventeen German divisions lying around Paris keep a very respectful distance from its forts. They are the Wurtemburg division, the First and Second Corps of Bavaria, and the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth of North Germany. The advance guard of this German force occupies a line about fifty or fifty-five miles in length, while the main body of the troops may be estimated to encircle very nearly one hundred miles. From this it may be judged that the Germans have undertaken a work of herculean proportions, and one which would tax their military power to the very utmost even were Paris upon the frontier of Germany, instead of being two hundred miles from it. These two hundred miles are now infested by the "free shooters," who are making hot work along the communications of their bold enemies. The best proof of this is that the Germans are resorting to wholesale shooting wherever they find any small bands not regularly organized. In fact, orders have been issued from head-quarters to "execute without mercy every Franc-Tireur or person not belonging to a regular body commanded by officers." No need, of the order; for the bloody work going on in France appears to require no special order, as its perpetrators, of high or low rank, are applauded for their wholesale devastation of French territory. It would be amusing if it were not so serious to listen to orders from a monarch that every man daring to defend his country shall, *per force*, defend it with certain colored rags, called a uniform, wrapped around him. Suppose the country gets too poor to provide uniforms for its defenders, are they all to be shot when taken prisoners? While, however, this shooting process continues it benefits France more than it does Germany, for it exasperates the country to the last degree, and men who cannot be made to fight by any other means, will fight bravely when barbarously driven to the wall. The burning of numerous towns and populous centres is also a doubtful measure of warfare for the Germans. They occupy one-sixth part of France, and have, for the last forty days, been depending upon that for supplies, which they obtain by requisitions on the different districts. These requisitions are unsparing in their severity, and drain most completely every source that can be touched. This, with the burning of towns, desolates the occupied portion of the country, and in its long occupation, must be of very great disadvantage to the German troops. They must hereafter depend for supplies upon the German States almost entirely. These supplies, traversing a desolated strip of two hundred miles, will be constantly intercepted by the half-starved and desperate inhabitants of the districts, who, having nothing like mercy to expect from the invader, will do their utmost to rid themselves of his presence. It may therefore be said that those who are in favor of France at this juncture should rather be pleased at the murderous and bandit phase of the war, as now carried forward by the German detachments scouring the country. This has also retarded the bringing forward of the siege trains and ammunition necessary to any regular siege operations against Paris. Railways are constantly cut, bridges destroyed, and every obstacle possible thrown in the way to detain the advance of this material.

GERMAN ARTILLERY.

If it be taken for granted that the Germans will get their siege trains into position for work by the 25th or 28th of this month, much will depend on the character and number of pieces they command. Their heaviest guns are eight and nine-inch, and the best they can hope to do with them is to throw their shells of 300 pounds, maximum weight, a distance of five miles. This pre-supposes the most inoffensive submission on the part of the besieged. In addition, however, to the fact that the heavier guns of Paris will keep these besiegers busy—the gun-carriages are unable to resist the elevation required for such long ranges. There is little doubt that it will be necessary first to concentrate all attention on one or more of the detached forts. To undertake the bombardment of the city before doing this would be to waste an amount of ammunition and gun-metal that Germany is unable to furnish in any reasonable time. It may be possible to bring five hundred guns from the German frontier and concentrate them upon forts Valérien, d'Issy and Vanves. There are good reasons for the belief that this will be the plan pursued, for there is no doubt that the west and south-west of the city offer the only points for an attack which can have any hope of success. As for Mont Valérien, it can hold out three months against the besiegers. It is as strong in itself alone as many a fortified centre. Built, as it was, to protect a very large area, it has been mounted with the heaviest ordnance at command, and sweeps a circle of ten miles diameter. To undertake operations within its range against any part of the wall of the *enceinte* without closing the redoubts or running regular parallels, would subject the besiegers to its fire and probably defeat their efforts. On the south-west side of the city the besiegers have thrown up several earth-works, destined to receive heavy guns. They are at Sevres, St. Cloud and Bourgeval. The former is a ten-mile mortar-battery, and has an effective range sufficient to reach the Champ de Mars. This, however, is of little account, as it cannot penetrate the thickly-settled parts of the city. The guns of Mont Valérien have, moreover, been actively at work for the last two days knocking St. Cloud to pieces. From the German dispatches one might think it were in the hands of Saints, who were occupying it solely to protect its glories. Its bombardment is another excellent sign of the moment. It shows that France is awakening to the task before her, and will sacrifice every monument, of art or past glory that she has, in preference to complete humiliation.

ACTIVITY OF THE BESIEGED.

The besieged are not inactive. The fact that they make no serious sorties is a good proof of excellent management on the part of TROCHU. These will come at the proper moment. Squad, company and battalion drilling go on incessantly behind the walls, and every day the necessities of the occasion are forcing into existence a well organized and splendid body of troops. Inside of the present wall of the *enceinte*, it may be stated that there is a second, composed of barricades strongly built and capable of affording means for desperate resistance, even should the main wall be breached and an assault made. Measures have been carefully taken to prevent any waste of provisions, and the amount of meat is already limited to about two-thirds that consumed by the city in normal times. This amount will probably be again reduced to about one-third so soon as the first measure has taught the people the primary lesson of economy.

One of the best signs is the establishment of the military Court-martial mentioned in my last. It has already commenced doing good work. Cowards and deserters brought up for trial have short shrift, and remain but little time to eat rations that belong to brave men, and taint the atmosphere with their presence. It is stated, too, that several distinguished adherents of the Empire have paid with their lives the penalty of plotting against the defense. These stern measures are an absolute necessity, and if Gen. TROCHU fails to continue them he is unworthy his post, and Paris would then have—what the Germans have largely counted on—her worst enemy within her own walls.

GARIBALDI.

The arrival of GARIBALDI at Tours appears to have occasioned some excitement. It is the one bad feature of the week. It would have been better for France if he had remained at home. She has of talking revolutionists of impracticable brain, quite enough now within her border. What France requires are men of solid practical sense, not afraid to give severe discipline to the abundant material at hand. GARIBALDI never amounted to anything as a soldier. He once dressed up a company of men at Montevideo, South America, in women's clothing. With these he undertook to surprise a body of the then besieging force. So far as the surprise went he succeeded well, but he only escaped by a mere chance, losing nearly his whole force taken prisoners. Since that date, some twenty-five years ago, he has made war more or less after the same fashion. Every one must admire his liberal spirit and sturdy republican enthusiasm, but it does not follow that he is a General. In command now of the Franc-Tireurs and irregular troops he may do some good, from the fact that his wounds, his general debility and age will prevent him from taking the field to direct active operations on the ground itself.

POSITION OF BELGIUM.

In looking at the military problem of the moment, one cannot fail to be struck at the powerful position now occupied by the little State of Belgium. With her strong French sympathies, she might quickly turn the tide in favor of France. She has one hundred thousand well-organized troops. These, suddenly thrown against the rear of the besieging force around Metz, and BAZAINE co-operating, could strike a blow that would wreck the whole German campaign, raise the siege of Paris, and turn the German Armies northward again. It is not improbable that there are some political reasons of this nature which make the Germans so very anxious to occupy all the fortifications in the North of France. MASSACHUSETTS.

WASHINGTON.

New Enumeration of the Population of New-York—Changes in the Departments of Interior and Internal Revenue—National Bank Statements.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 30.—Commissioner WALKER, of the Census Bureau, has transmitted to New-York the order of the President for a new enumeration of the inhabitants of the City, by the boundaries of the election districts as now established. This will be an enumeration of people only, and will not enter into the other statistics of population as the first census did. It is ordered to begin immediately after election, and will probably be completed within two weeks from that time. The Mayor of New-York, an officer whose statements, if he were a man of equal character with his office, ought to carry weight and importance, having made the grave charge over his public signature that the General Government has deliberately falsified the census returns for political purposes, it is the intention of the authorities here to hold him to a strict accountability for his utterances, and if they are not sustained he must take the consequences.

THE COMING INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

It is reported to-night that the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue has been tendered to Gen. PLEASONTON, Collector of the Thirty-second New-York District, and that he will signify his acceptance to-morrow. The report is not official, but there is an air of probability about it.

GEN. COX.

Secretary COX, who took formal leave of his subordinate officers in the Interior Department on Saturday afternoon, will vacate his portfolio finally to-morrow.

SECRETARY DELANO.

Secretary DELANO, whose commission was signed yesterday, will take the oath of office on Tuesday. He has leased for a residence the fine house in Hamilton-place, K-street, formerly occupied by the Austrian Minister, and now the property of Gen. BABCOCK, of the President's staff.

PERSONAL.

Judge CLIFFORD, of the United States Supreme Court; Senator CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, and Congressman ARNELL, of Tennessee, are among the latest arrivals in this city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NATIONAL BANKS OF BOSTON.

Abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the City of Boston, at the close of business on Saturday, the 8th day of October, 1870:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$74,867,539 79
Overdrafts	38,303 33
United States bonds to secure circulation	29,980,650 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	850,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	1,763,550 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	423,081 10
Due for redeeming and reserve agents	9,561,138 63
Due from other national banks	3,714,911 53
Due from State banks and bankers	140,238 60
Real estate furniture and fixtures	1,547,369 04
Current expenses	64,378 08
Premiums	20,690 75
Checks and other cash items	290,430 61
Exchanges for Clearing-house	5,975,894 98
Bills of other national banks	1,041,214 00
Bills of State banks	153 00
Fractional currency	97,727 45
Specie	1,872,792 22
Legal-tender notes	6,151,340 00
Three per cent. certificates	4,035,000 00
Total	$142,536,403 11

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$47,800,000 00
Surplus fund	10,271,813 19
Undivided profits	1,631,625 33
National bank notes outstanding	25,362,471 00
State bank notes outstanding	101,469 00
Dividends unpaid	492,759 56
Individual deposits	41,902,264 57
United States deposits	17,410 15
Due to ational banks	12,987,154 96
Due to State banks and bankers	1,969,435 35
Total	$142,536,403 11
Number of banks	46

NATIONAL BANKS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Abstract showing the condition of the National Banks in the City of Philadelphia at the close of business on Saturday, the 8th of October:

Resources.

Loans and discounts	$36,917,916 84
Overdrafts	10,363 77
United States bonds to secure circulation	13,239,700 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	225,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	976,050 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	1,442,377 02
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	1,285,679 03
Due from other national banks	2,445,713 65
Due from State banks and bankers	554,794 53
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,788,224 58
Current expenses	538,599 84
Premiums	91,015 24
Checks and other cash items	430,631 56
Exchanges for Clearing-house	5,666,259 86
Bills of other national banks	639,167 00
Bills of State banks	5,253 00
Fractional currency	148,904 54
Specie	290,960 20
Legal tender notes	4,247,281 00
Clearing-house certificates	1,620,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	5,520,000 00
Total	$78,113,891 66

Liabilities.

Capital stock	$16,255,150 00
Surplus fund	6,507,159 99
Undivided profits	1,842,293 51
National bank notes outstanding	10,984,561 00
State bank notes outstanding	89,041 00
Dividends unpaid	86,713 37
Individual deposits	30,366,348 62
United States deposits	76,922 62
Due to national banks	4,749,490 87
Due to State banks and bankers	1,147,710 68
Bills payable	8,500 00
Total	$78,113,891 66

UNITED STATES TROOPS AT NEW-YORK.

The orders with reference to the military forces now collected in New-York have been sent to Major-Gen. MCDOWELL, who has and will continue to have command of them, it never having been contemplated to place these troops under the direction of any other officer.

FURTHER SALE OF ARMS.

The bids, under the advertisement of Oct. 17, opened at the Ordnance Bureau yesterday, are as follows: OLIVER LIPPINCOTT, of Chicago, $5 50 per set for 1,000 sets horse equipments; E. H. POND, of New-York, $10 05 each, for 700 Joslyn carbines; SCHUYLER, HUNTLY & GRAHAM, of New-York, $12 25 for 2,500 Gallagher carbines; same price for 2,500 Warner carbines; $25 50 for 1,000 Spencer rifles with bayonets, with the privilege of 400 rounds of ammunition, at $18 per thousand. There were no bids for other descriptions of arms, including sabres and pistols, and also horse and infantry equipments; nor were there any offers for the fifty batteries of field artillery, complete with ammunition. Several gentlemen present said the foreign demand had, for the present, been satisfied, France having received about 500,000 of arms from former sales.

SALE OF GOLD AND PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the sale at New-York of $1,000,000 of coin on each Wednesday, and the purchase of $1,000,000 of bonds on each Thursday during the month of November.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEN. COX AND THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. COX, in leaving office, thinks it his duty to yield to the very general demand for the following correspondence, and has therefore furnished a copy for publication.

STATEN ISLAND, 3d October, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: When Congress adjourned in the Summer, I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before their reassembling, in the Winter, to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been peculiarly distasteful to many influential gentlemen in both Houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purposes out successfully, I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reform in the Civil Service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to expose some of their methods of action through the department. I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will sooner or later fully sustain these efforts at what I regard needed reforms; but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of this Administration to provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine upon my successor. The annual report of the Department will be made at an early day, and for this and other reasons I believe the interval prior to the adjourned session of Congress the fittest for such a change. I trust you will permit me to add, that as the original acceptance of the position was an interference with plans of life formed, as I think, with prudence, a return to my private business, so far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will only be carrying out what I have most desired to do, as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or sacrifice of public duty. Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions on the subject have induced me to write at once, without waiting my return to Washington.

With sincere assurances of my strong desire for the complete success of your Administration, I remain, truly your obedient servant,

The President. J. D. COX.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5, 1870.

Your letter of the 3d inst., tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, is just received. As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report of the Department, now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company, permit me to say that I highly appreciate the zeal and ability you have ever shown in the discharge of your official duties. I hope your relations in the new sphere you have pointed out for yourself will prove as pleasant as our relations have been in the past to me, and that you may fully realize your brightest expectations. With highest regards,

Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Hon. J. D. COX, Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Hungarian Diet and Prussia's Schemes of Annexation—Proposed Revision of the Austro-Hungarian Union.

PESTH, Oct. 30.—In the Hungarian Diet, yesterday, the Government was asked to inform the House whether it approved the Prussian schemes of annexation, and if it intended to recall its Ambassador from Berlin should they be persisted in. No answer has yet been returned. An early revision of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian union was moved.

The Spanish Crown—Attitude of North Germany.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is reported that the Vienna Cabinet has sent dispatches to Madrid approving the candidature of the Duke of AOSTA.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 29.—The North German Minister to Spain has been authorized to make the following statement to the Spanish Government in regard to the nomination of Prince AMADEUS for the throne: "The King of Prussia, having heretofore admitted the right of Spain to choose her own Sovereign, holds to that admission. Germany declines to imitate the example of France by interfering with Spain, and is ready to acknowledge any act of the Spanish people regarding its future Sovereign."

CHINA.

Tien-tsin Safe for Foreigners—Famine at Loochang.

LONDON, Oct, 30.—Mr. WADE, of the British Legation in China, telegraphs that Tien-tsin is safe for foreigners, but famine prevails at Loochang and much exasperation prevails among the native population.

Destructive Fire in Texas—Twenty-five Houses Burned.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 30.—A fire at Calvest, Texas, last night, destroyed twenty-five buildings and 100 bales of cotton. The principal merchants are the sufferers.

Great fears are entertained here of the loss of the steam-ship *Veruna*, from New-York, seven days over due. She was last heard from off Key West the 19th inst. A number of prominent citizens of Galveston were among her passengers.

Fire at Buffalo—Universalist Church Destroyed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Universalist Church, on Main-street here, was entirely destroyed by fire, last night. The fire is supposed to have originated near the organ, where a gas-jet had been left burning. Loss, $40,000. Insured for $25,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—A fight occurred last night between two colored men, during which one of them, WM. HENRY PATON, was cut with a razor, from the effects of which he has since died. His assailant, EDWARD FULLMAN, has been arrested.

BELFAST, Me., Oct. 30.—The Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad is completed and ready for transfer to the Maine Central Railroad Company, who have agreed to lease it for fifty years from the first day of November next.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The German War Fund Collections.

Consul-General JOHANNES ROESSING, on Saturday made another remittance of 10,000 thalers to the Central Committee at Berlin, of the German war funds collected during the past week, which, with the previous remittances, amounting to 250,000 thalers, makes a total of 260,000 thalers. The amount received at the General-Consulate during the past week was $6,714 34. These include a contribution of $1,000 by the Germans of Albany; $1,064 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Hartford, Conn.; $409 44 by the Germans of Greenville, Ohio; $556 by the German Aid Society of Warsaw, Ill.; $327 by a committee of ladies of German parentage at Richmond, Va., the proceeds of a ladies' fair; $109, by BUSH's company of sharpshooters at Hoboken: $1,000 by the German Patriotic Aid Society of Pottsville, Penn.

A gift of a set of diamond ear-rings and a diamond ring, donated by a lady of Boston, was transferred by the Consul to the Bazaar, where it was disposed of for the sum of $109.

Mr. EMIL SAUER, Treasurer of the General Committee of German Patriotic Aid Societies, reports that the German war fund collections under the auspices of this organization have reached the sum of $175,911 81, of which $141,060 27 were transmitted to Berlin, while $34,911 81 are deposited in bank, and $700 subscribed are yet to be collected.

The German Fair.

The German Ladies' Fair, at the Thirty-seventh Regiment armory, which was to have been definitely closed on Saturday, will be reopened today and continued to-morrow, when a portion of the remaining goods will be disposed of at auction. The Committee of Arts, reinforced by a number of American gentlemen, intends to retain the paintings which have been on exhibition at the bazaar, with a view of reopening the gallery of paintings in a more complete state in a more suitable locality than the Thirty-seventh Regiment armory, in December. In the meantime extensive collections and contributions for this exhibition of paintings will be made, and the proceeds will also be devoted to the general fund in aid of the wounded.

The Brooklyn German Fair.

The German Ladies' Fair, in Brooklyn, will be opened on Wednesday, the 9th of next month, at the Athenæum, by a grand concert and addresses in German and English. From to-morrow until the 7th a committee of ladies will be in attendance at the club-house of the Germania Society, in Atlantic-street, each day, to receive contributions. The collections received thus far are estimated at a value of $10,000. The President of the Ladies' Committee is Mrs. MAGNUS; Treasurer is Mrs. GREVE; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Dr. KAEMMERER, and Recording Secretary Mrs. ADOLPH SMITH. Like the German Fair in this City, the Fair in Brooklyn will also be provided with a *Fair Gazette*, for which contributions will be received by the Ladies' Press Committee, which should be addressed Box No. 4,716 New-York City. It is understood that the amount in cash collected by the ladies amounts to about $7,000.

Arrangements have also been made for vocal performances by the German vocal societies each evening during its continuance, which, it is expected, will not be over ten days. The Arion and Liederkranz Societies of this City and the Brooklyn Saengerbund have agreed to entertain the visitors, each one evening, by their splendid chorus singing.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAY SERMONS, ADDRESSES AND REVIEWS. By THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY, LL. D., F. R. S. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1870.

Prof. HUXLEY has fairly won his place as one of the foremost thinkers of the age. He has touched, probably, a greater variety of subjects than any man of science of equal eminence, and he has "touched nothing which he has not adorned." A characteristic vigor of expression and originality of treatment never desert him. There is never any difficulty experienced in understanding what he means, and even those familiar with the facts he undertakes to explain, will be ready to admit that he seldom fails to invest them with a certain degree of novelty from the varied significance with which he invests them. Outside of his special department of biology, he has seldom spoken or written without awakening a storm of controversy. A few contemptuous sentences contained in a paper in the present volume stung the Comtists into fury; a late lecture on the races of the British Islands brought down the ethnologists and antiquarians upon him in force; his determined advocacy of the claims of scientific education has repeatedly stirred up the wrath of the patrons of the classical curriculum, and the boldness of his attacks upon traditional beliefs has caused him to be plentifully belabored by the less liberal sections of orthodox sects. It would be too much to expect that Prof. HUXLEY should have come out of a multitude of controversies with unvarying success. It is, however, only doing him justice to say that he has met the attacks of his opponents in a way that showed his statements, whether right or wrong, to have been the result of careful study and mature reflection; to have been, in fact, the deliberate conviction of a mind disciplined by a severely scientific method, and copiously stored with a wonderful variety of carefully-sifted scientific facts.

No better examples could be desired of the distinguishing excellencies of Prof. HUXLEY'S style, and the multifarious character of his acquirements, than the addresses and reviews contained in the present volume. Possessing an organic unity which the careful reader will not find difficult to trace, these productions have great individual merit, and in their combination of suggestiveness and accuracy of statement, with an exceedingly lucid and popular style, they are, in their special department, unexcelled. The keynote of the pervasive thought of the book, and of the aggressive principles of modern science, will be found in the first paper of the volume, entitled "Advisableness of Improving Natural Knowledge." Its tendency may be judged of from the following sentences:

"However there are blind leaders of the blind, and not a few of them, who take this view (*i. e.* the merely utilitarian one) of natural knowledge, and can see nothing in the bountiful mother of humanity but a sort of comfort grinding machine. According to them, the improvement of natural knowledge always has been, and always must be, synonymous with no more than the improvement of the material resources and the increase of the gratifications of men. Natural knowledge is in their eyes, no real mother of mankind, bringing them up with kindness, and, if need be, with sternness, in the way they should go, and instructing them in all things needful for their welfare; but a sort of fairy godmother, ready to furnish her pets with shoes of swiftness, swords of sharpness, and omnipotent Aladdin's lamps, so that they may have telegraphs to Saturn and see the other side of the moon, and thank God they are better than their benighted ancestors."

"If this talk were true, I, for one, should not gently come to toil in the service of natural knowledge. I think I would just as soon be quietly chipping my own flint ax, after the manner of my forefathers a few thousand years back, as be troubled with the endless malady of thought which now infests us all, for such reward. But I venture to say that such views are contrary alike to reason and to fact. * * * I say that natural knowledge, seeking to satisfy natural wants, has found the ideas which alone can still spiritual cravings. I say that natural knowledge, in desiring to ascertain the laws of comfort, has been driven to discover those of conduct, and to lay the foundations of a new morality."

As a model of the popular and really effective style of conveying scientific truth, we recommend the perusal of the lecture reproduced as No. 6, in the present volume, and entitled "On the Study of Zoology." The fame of the paper here published in No. 7, "On the Physical Basis of Life," is too recent to require comment. Whatever may be thought of the conclusion to which it points, there can be but one opinion in regard to its clearness of exposition and felicity of expression. The views of Mr. DARWIN come in for appreciative and very impartial notice, and the volume closes with the address on "Spontaneous Generation," delivered last month before the British Scientific Association, at Liverpool.

A LIBRARY OF POETRY AND SONG. Being Choice Selections from the Best Poets, with an Introduction by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO. 1871.

We have received the advance sheets of this very handsome volume. It differs from all collections of "elegant extracts," parlor books and the like which we have seen, in being arranged according to an intelligible and comprehensive plan, in containing selections which nearly cover the entire historical period over which English poetry extends, and in embracing matter suited to every conceivable taste, and every variety of feeling and culture. We know of no similar collection in the English language which in copiousness and felicity of selection and arrangement can at all compare with it. The compiler states that "it contains one-fifth more matter than any similar publication, presenting over 1,500 selections from more than 400 authors." It is intended to "serve as a book of reference; as a comprehensive exhibit of the history, growth and condition of poetical literature; and more especially, as a companion, at the will of its possessor, for the varying moods of the mind." A careful examination warrants us in stating that these ends have been accomplished with very remarkable success. The difficulties of such a task are, it need not be said, enormous. Its efficient discharge involves a combination of painstaking industry, cultured taste, and extensive reading which is sufficiently rare to be in itself remarkable. The book is declared to be not Mr. BRYANT'S compilation or arrangement, though, as he states in his very concise and suggestive introduction, he has "exercised a free hand both at excluding and adding matter." The result is the collocation under such headings as "Poems of Infancy," "Poems of Love," "Poems of Religion," "Poems of Nature," of the productions of all the English, Scotch, Irish and American bards who have any title to be called great. Omissions will, of course, be found according to the taste of the individual reader, and a number of pieces might be named which might have been advantageously included, but the obvious necessity of keeping the volume within a reasonable size may be held to excuse the neglect of most of them. It is, nevertheless, difficult to understand why, under such a heading as "Poems of Marriage," room should not have been found for BENNETT'S "Worn Wedding Ring," and why the "Poems of Youth" should have retained many inferior pieces, to the exclusion of WILLIAM THOM'S pathetic little poem "The Mitherless Bairn." That such omissions should be so few speaks volumes for the competency of the editors. Admirers of the less known old English lyrical poets and ballad-writers, will be pleased to find them very well represented here. The specimens selected from such writers as HERRICK, SUCKLING and HERBERT may send many readers to the slightly-known pages of the originals, while the copious display of the riches of our modern poesy, grouped as it is in a highly-attractive and interesting way, cannot fail to have an educating influence upon popular taste. The volume is a model of typographical clearness, and is furnished with copious indices of the names of authors represented, and of the first lines of the various pieces selected. It further contains a number of steel engravings of a high order of excellence, and a series of *fac similes* of the autograph manuscripts of twenty-five contemporary and native poets. Altogether, the publishers have spared no pains to render the volume in every respect worthy of its title of *A Library of Poetry and Song.*

WONDERS OF ACOUSTICS; OR, THE PHENOMENA OF SOUND. From the French of RODOLPHE RADAU. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO. 1870.

This is another volume of the Illustrated Library of Wonders, and contains an exceedingly readable and exhaustive account of the popular and scientific aspects of acoustics. The book is copiously illustrated, and forms a valuable addition to the highly-successful series of volumes to which it belongs.

OUR SEVEN CHURCHES. By THOMAS K. BEECHER, Elmira, N. Y. New-York: J. B. FORD & CO. 1870.

There is quite a marvelous eclecticism about this little book. Without exactly assuming that whatever religiously is, is right, Mr. BEECHER makes it his endeavor to find in all the prevailing phases of Christian belief about as much good as they severally lay claim to. Beginning with Roman Catholicism, and ending with Liberal Christianity, the author contrives to show that the seven chief sections of Christians have each a very considerable number of distinguishing excellencies. The publishers state that these expositions are so apt "that each denomination is using the separate lecture treating of itself as a denominational tract." The fact speaks volumes for the eclecticism of the author, which indeed is not confined to matters religious, as the following piece of historical criticism will show:

"King HENRY (the VIII.) was a man not unlike famous King David in his love of woman, his domestic troubles, his tempestuous piety, and intermittent conscientiousness. He was a many-sided, large-patterned man; a riddle to all small-eyed writers of history."

However fully Mr. FROUDE may have prepared us for this sort of thing, we would submit that the comparison is scarcely fair to the royal Psalmist of Israel.

THE SCAPEGOAT. By LEO. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1871.

The title of the book is a misnomer. In reprinting it "from the second English edition," the publisher might, with advantage, have entitled it "The Autobiography of a Precious Scamp." Probably the most edifying chapters are the concluding ones. The subject of the history, Capt. Lionel Davenport, after living, with considerable consistency, the life of a rake and a scoundrel, manages, in the last chapter but one, to contract an engagement of marriage with a wealthy heiress, who is to extricate him from a mesh of difficulties. It comes, however, to the ears of the father of the damsel that his son-in-law elect has for some years kept a mistress, that he lately provided a house for a celebrated actress, that he really loves another woman, and that he is head over ears in debt. This trifling bill of accusation, the facts of which are so true, as he acknowledges with needless plocrasm, is duly brought up against him. Save in one little particular, he has, however, the effrontery to deny it, while professing himself in his intercourse with the male sex, at least, a man of honor. He breaks with the father of his intended, and receives a note summoning him to the death-bed of his real flame. On his way he gets disabled for life in a railroad collision, and points the moral in an epilogue setting himself forth with great unctiousness of expression as "this poor cripple—this scapegoat for the vices of youth." And, withal, the book professes to contain a lesson for youth.

EXPLOSIONS OF STEAM-BOILERS—HOW THEY ARE CAUSED, AND HOW THEY MAY BE PREVENTED. By J. R. ROBINSON. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. 1870.

In this carefully-prepared little treatise the author investigates what may be termed the occult causes of steam-boiler explosions, or those which are traceable to "a power not indicated by the pressure gauge." The results of various experiments tending to show the power of the repulsive action of heat upon water are here detailed, and it is fully explained how "a strong steam-boiler may be caused to explode at or below the ordinary working pressure, without a sign of trouble with the water noticeable at the surface up to the time of the explosion, and without an elevation of the temperature of the boiler that it would be possible to detect by the most careful examination afterward."

ETUDE DE LEGISLATION COMPAREE ET DE DROIT INTERNATIONAL SUR LE MARIAGE. Par W. B. LAWRENCE, Ancien Ministre des Etats Unis d'Amerique à Londres. New-York: F. W. CHRISTERN.

We have here, in a pamphlet form, a highly-valuable extract from the third volume, now in course of publication, of the *Commentaire sur le Droit International*, of which the two volumes already before the public have been previously noticed by us. The present extract has all the merits of clear, condensed and accurate statement which distinguish the style and treatment of Mr. LAWRENCE. A brief but comprehensive résumé of the Marriage laws of every Christian State in Europe forms the first part of the present treatise, and an equally lucid statement of the same enactments in force in the various States of this Union forms its second part. Pending the publication of the third installment of Mr. LAWRENCE'S *magnum opus*, which has been delayed at Leipsic, owing to the present war, the appearance of this extract will be hailed with much satisfaction by professional readers, and by a large body of the general public, to whom the larger work is but partially interesting. The popular statement of the subject, here given within a convenient compass, will be of especial value.

May and December—A Kentucky Breach of Promise Case.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Oct. 27.

THERESA GAHLHAUS, a young girl about the age of "sweet sixteen," the daughter of an estimable widowed lady of this city, was wooed and won by HENRY HOSTETTER, (no relation to the bitters man,) an old gentleman who has long since passed the meridian of life, but who possesses a reasonable amount of filthy lucre, together with other property, consisting of stocks, bonds, and other securities. This, of itself, was no uncommon occurrence, but, with its sequel, it has formed a social sensation in the neighborhood which will furnish food for the gossips many days hence. It came about thusly: The old gentleman, whose wife died about three months ago, realized, from sad experience, the force of the Scriptural adage, "It is not good for man to be alone," and looking about him with an eye to business, it fell with an admiring gaze upon THERESA, who was employed as a domestic in the family of a gentleman on Eighteenth-street, and who is said to be a very pretty girl. The old gentleman became acquainted with the girl through his relations with her brothers, who rent from him one of two farms which he owns in the country. His suit progressed very favorably, and he soon brought matters to a crisis by offering his hand and his real estate to his inamorata, who accepted them with the distinct understanding that they were to be, like the States of the Union, "one and inseparable." To this arrangement "Barkis was willing," the preliminaries were settled, and the marriage ceremony was to take place at St. John's Church on the 11th inst. Every arrangement for the wedding had been completed except, to the expectant bride, the most important one, that of making to her a deed to two farms in Jefferson County, valued at $15,000. At an early hour on the morning of the 11th, St. John's Church was filled with an anxious and expectant audience that had assembled to witness the union of December and May; and not till a very late hour was it known that the old man's darling had gone back on him. The young lady says that she is only waiting for him to perform his part of the contract when she will be ready to fulfill hers, and as she has waited in vain several weeks for him to do so, she yesterday brought suit in the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas for damages in the sum of $20,000.

An Army and Navy Monument for Boston Common.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 29.

The decision of the City Council Committee on a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of this city who fell in the war of the rebellion, has been given in favor of a design submitted by MARTIN MILMORE, of this city. Mr. MILMORE proposes to build a monument of Hallowell granite, or a combination of that material and red granite, polished, 80 feet high. The base will be 32 feet wide, with projections at the four corners, 5 feet by 10 feet 4 inches. These projections form pedestals, on which will be placed figures almost colossal representing the army and navy, history and peace, protecting commerce and agriculture. The army is represented by a soldier on guard, the navy by a sailor on the watch, and history and peace by female figures in reclining postures. Wreaths are to be cut on the sides of the pedestals, and in the panels between them there will be four bas reliefs representing the work of the Sanitary Commission, a naval sketch, and the departure for and return from the war. At the base of the die, and in the rear or near the figures, on the pedestals, there are to be two groups of military and naval equipments, and similar groups symbolizing agriculture and commerce, all executed in bold relief. Around the base of the column four female figures nine feet high, cut from a single block of granite, will represent the four sections of the Union, each grasping shields sustained between them. The column is to be about forty feet in height, bound with four [illegible] at equal distances apart, crowned with an ornate capital and surmounted by a statue of America four-[illegible] to enter into [illegible] just now, as the design has not been [illegible] and many alterations may be made, though the general features will remain unchanged. One thing more: Mr. MILMORE states that he has assurances from contractors and builders that the monument can be constructed for the amount allowed—$75,000.

RAILROADING IN CANADA.

A Remarkable Spirit of Enterprise—New Lines in Various Directions—Communication with the Future "Garden of Ontario"—A Link in the Projected Pacific Road.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870.

Canada is just now manifesting a remarkable spirit of enterprise in the construction of railroads. Even men of means in the City of Quebec, proverbially one of the most unprogressive places in America, are bestirring themselves, and there is hardly any doubt that they will succeed in obtaining the requisite stock for the proposed North Shore Line. Not deeming it sufficient to secure the route of the Intercolonial where they wanted it, they are now seeking a more direct connection with the West than the Richmond branch of the Grand Trunk afforded them, and by it they hope ultimately to bring the Intercolonial through, or at least nearer to, their city. The benefit to be derived from such a scheme would be immense, and it is gratifying to see the spirit exhibited in this matter among the people of the "ancient capital." The Province of Quebec is also interested in the building of wooden railroads to some extent, two or three projects of the kind being at present in progress.

THE WELLINGTON, GREY AND BRUCE.

In Ontario there are several lines in course of construction, portions of two of them having been formally opened two weeks since. The first of these is the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, so named because it will run through those counties to Lake Huron. Although it is in reality a Hamilton enterprise, the promoters of it being residents of that city, it commences at Guelph, a point nearly fifty miles distant. There is, however, a line from Guelph to Harrisburg on the Great Western, by which road the connection is formed with Hamilton. After leaving Guelph, the new line runs through a fine agricultural district, the western portion of which is destined to become the garden of Ontario. It strikes several important villages, and is intended to terminate at Southampton, the most extreme north-west point of the Peninsula. The terminus, however, may be fixed at some other place on Lake Huron, as it is quite probable that certain private interests will have to be subserved. At all events, the terminus has not been finally decided on, and it is a well-known fact that speculation has been busy in the expectation of Southampton receiving the go-by. Were Southampton selected, the completion of the road to that point would give the nearest and most direct route to Fort William and other ports on Lake Superior. The estimated cost of the road is $15,500 per mile, or a million and a half of dollars for the entire line. The progress of construction has been rather slow, notwithstanding the country is pretty even over the first section, with no very heavy work, except the bridges. The first section, that is, from Guelph to Fergus—fifteen and a half miles—is all that has been completed since the turning of the first sod in June, 1868.

THE BUILDING OF THE REMAINDER.

Heavy cutting will be encountered at the commencement of the second section, where it passes over very uneven ground for some miles. There is a good deal of high grading at this point, and at Elora some deep cutting has been done at the approaches to the large bridge which spans the Ouse, or Grand River. The second section of the line, thirty-one and a half miles, has been put under contract, and is being pushed forward with vigor. It has also been decided to ask for tenders for the construction of the third section, extending from Hamilton—the end of the second section—to Walkerton, a distance of twenty-one miles, or sixty-five miles from Guelph. A junction is formed with the Grand Trunk at the latter place, thus giving a choice of two routes for the travel and traffic over the Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway. The work is of a permanent character, and the road will be one of the best in the country; but it will probably be a long time before trains run from Hamilton to Southampton, if at all. When the road reaches Walkerton, the county town of Bruce, the greatest difficulty will have been overcome; for, once there, it will never do to stop, and means will be found in some way to reach the lake, which can be done at a distance of between twenty and thirty miles, the latter being the distance from Walkerton to Southampton.

OPPOSITION SCHEMES.

The greatest obstacle in the way has been the rivalry of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce scheme, a narrow-gauge project, the first section of which extends from this city to Arthur, a rising village ten miles north of Fergus. From this point they will be competing lines, and it certainly appears to be a great piece of folly to build two lines so close to each other. It is expected that the first section of the Toronto line will be opened before Winter sets in. A long and fierce warfare was waged between the rival lines, in consequence of the desire to secure municipal support along the route. By the charters the municipalities were empowered to subscribe stock in either undertaking, and convert the same into a bonus; and, as a matter of course, the promoters of both schemes soon had active canvassers in the field. The Hamilton men were victorious in Grey and Bruce, no opposition presenting itself in Wellington. In addition to several townships giving each a liberal bonus, the County of Bruce voted $250,000 to the Hamilton scheme. The other project has yet to obtain whatever aid it needs in Bruce. In all probability its construction through Grey has been secured.

THE CENTRAL CANADA.

The other line just opened is the Central Canada, a road intended to open communication between Ottawa and the interior of the counties adjacent. Its promoters claim that it will be an important link in the projected Pacific Railway. Fifty-seven miles from Ottawa to a place called Sand Point, have been completed, and already the good effects of the additional accommodation are felt in the improved facilities of travel between the Dominion capital and what is designated Central Canada. The line will certainly be an important one, and prove a large feeder to the Ottawa and St. Lawrence and the Grand Trunk Railroads. Quite an impetus has been given to the business of the first-named road, which was previously very limited, since the opening of the Central Canada. It is a matter of the greatest moment, that in the construction of new lines of railway, the object of serving the public along with individual interests should not be lost sight of, and this is eminently the case with the project in question. The Ottawa district will be well served by the Central Canada. The proposed Madoc and Kingston line will run through a district which greatly needs railroad accommodation; and the same may be said of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce, the Toronto and Nipissing, and the projected Southern lines, of which, the Loop Line, is about to be commenced, and it is understood that a beginning is shortly to be made with the Canada Southern, also.

A BRANCH OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

A short line is to be built connecting the flourishing town of Brantford with the Great Western line at Harrisburg, thus offering it a choice of routes by two lines to almost any section of Canada. The money has been subscribed, and the road is expected to be in running order next February. The Hamilton and Port Dover, an old project, is to be revived, now that one or more southern roads will be built; with which it will form a direct connection. The last scheme mentioned is the proposed restoration of the Preston and Berlin Railway, a line extending from Preston, on the Hamilton and Guelph Railway, to Berlin, on the Grand Trunk. The road was operated for a short time by the Great Western Company. The road was one of the worst ever built. The Grand River was crossed by a wooden bridge built on stone pillars; the mason-work was so bad that the first Spring flood carried away the centre pillar, and with it the entire bridge, thus stopping the line, which has not been worked for some ten years. There seems to be little doubt that the road will be put in [illegible] order again. The projected new lines, together with those now in operation would comprise a complete net-work of railroads in the Province of Ontario.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Cannonading and the Weather.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

During our late civil war, a circumstance that frequently attracted my attention, and one that I doubt not must have attracted the attention of many others, was the occurrence of storms of rain following closely after battles, and the same phenomenon seems to have attended some, if not all, of the battles of the war now being waged between France and Prussia. The occurrence referred to has been too frequent to be regarded as a mere coincidence, and there appears to be abundant reason to believe that such storms have been a direct consequence of the battles themselves.

If this be true it seems not impossible that herein are the germs of a great discovery in natural science that will at some future time add vastly to our control over inanimate nature, and may be made of immense benefit to mankind. If the burning of a certain amount of gunpowder in a certain way will force the atmosphere to give up in the shape of rain a portion of the water with which in the dryest as well as in the dampest season it is charged, why should the country ever be allowed to suffer from drouth? There have been times during the Summer just passed when a good rain would have been worth to the country millions of dollars, and scarcely a season passes but that some portion of the country suffers from want of it. If at such times rain could be brought on by the firing of cannon, the country could well afford a large expenditure of money for the powder required.

From some of the facts already observed, however, bearing upon the question, there is reason to believe that the cost of producing this phenomenon would not be excessive. For instance, in the cable dispatches dated "Strasbourg Sept. 8, via London Sept. 10," we read: "There are daily thunder-storms and the Rhine has risen, driving the inhabitants from their cellars." Now, if my theory is correct, those "daily thunder-storms" were brought on by the noise and jarring and meeting of opposing waves of sound, produced by the cannonading in the bombardment of the city and in its return fire, the vibrations of the atmosphere operating to effect a condensation of the aqueous vapors, and the operation being aided, perhaps, by electrical forces at the same time evolved. But the amount of powder used each day in such bombardment, though, no doubt, considerable, was evidently much less than is expended in a general engagement. And when, as at Sedan, a fight of the latter description has been followed by torrents of rain, (*vide* dispatches of Sept. 3,) it is by no means evident that a smaller expenditure of ammunition would not have produced a similar result.

In view of the possible benefits that might result from a full understanding of the conditions under which the explosion of gunpowder will bring on rain, together with that of the cost of initiating such storms, and of the scope of country over which storms so brought on would extend, I suggest that experiments should be made to determine these points. As all the great discoveries of the age, however, have had to contend with opposition and ridicule in the earlier stages of their development, it cannot be expected that a proposition seemingly so absurd as that here indicated—a proposition to attempt to so control the elements as to cause it to rain at the will of man—would be met in any more indulgent spirit, and it is not likely that Congress or individuals would regard it with any favor if sustained by a strong array of facts going to show its reasonableness and probability of success. But those facts I am confident exist, and the interests of science seem to demand that they should at least be brought together and compared. Your correspondent assumed the task of collecting some of the facts bearing upon the subject, and to that end desires to ask through your columns the cooperation of officers and others engaged in the late war, and of newspaper correspondents who accompanied the army. It is doubtless in the recollection of many of them whether the battles and skirmishes in which they respectively took part, or at which they were present, were followed by fair weather or otherwise; and I respectfully request that such of them as are willing to do so will give the subject the benefit of their observations and of their opinions as to the correctness of the theory here advanced, by addressing the undersigned at Chicago, Post-office Box No. 45.

EDWARD POWERS, Civil Engineer.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 3, 1870.

The Controller's Accounts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your scorching animadversions on the Ring rascals are glorious and effective. You call on the Controller for a "statement." How much good will any statement of the disbursements of his department do, or how can it be thus made certain what the City's liabilities are? It is an examination by honest and competent men of the vouchers for the bills paid that can alone unearth the corruptions and rascalities of the Controller's office. A few years ago an honest committee of one branch of the City Government discovered a discrepancy in an account and contract of a man who had furnished materials for a sewer at a contract price of $340. In the settlement of this bill a single figure, a trifling addition, was added, and lo! $3,400 was the sum paid the immaculate contractor—then a poor man, now a millionaire. These facts were embodied in a formal report to the Council, and this virtuous Board, by command of the Ring captains, ordered it laid on the table, where it lies to this day. Has not TWEED'S, and SWEENY'S, and O'GORMAN'S money been acquired in the same skillful way? Proceed in your glorious work of lashing the rascals.

ADMIRER.

To all Honest Citizens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fearless manner in which you have attacked the gang of thieves who control our municipal affairs, and your refusal to listen to the temptations which they offer to induce silence on your part, (however lucrative such a course might prove to you,) lead me to make these additional suggestions to the many able and good grounds you have already given in your editorial articles, why the decent and honest men in this City should unite in their efforts to eject from their ill-gotten, ill-managed offices the Tammany Hall office-holders in this City.

Every honest man knows that these men are notoriously lacking in honesty and capacity, and that if they were to apply for a situation in any mercantile house, or in any manufacturing establishment, they would be refused employment on account of their bad moral character, and their utter incapacity for anything that is good or useful.

Yet these men manage to keep themselves in office year after year, and extort money from our citizens to fill their own pockets, and live a life of idleness and luxury, owing to the apathy of our citizens, who neglect to register and vote for honest men.

Owing to this apathy, decent men refuse to become candidates for office, because they are sure of defeat, owing to want of support on the part of the better class of our fellow-citizens, who, by their indifference to local politics permit bad men to succeed in every election.

These good people say that it is idle for them to register and vote, because the Tammany Hall candidates will succeed. To this we answer that Tammany Hall was quite feeble a few years since, and has only gained power owing to the indifference of the better classes, who have allowed our elections to go by default. That the number of citizens who are law-abiding and honest people far exceeds the persons whose votes Tammany controls, and if they will register and vote as regularly as they attend to other matters of business, they will not only defeat dishonest candidates for office, but encourage honest men to become candidates for the offices now filled by men who plunder the people under the guise of office. While the more intelligent and better portion of the community neglect to vote, it will be vain for honorable men to seek public office, for the Tammany voters do not wish honest men in office, as their villainous schemes would be defeated by them. These servants of the Ring do not serve for nought—they have their price, and you that hold property and live in the City must pay these rogues their wages until you take action and turn them out. There are about two hundred thousand voters in this City, of whom a majority are honest men. Our taxes are about $[illegible],000,000, and the assessments an enormous sum in addition. Now the better portion of this sum is squandered, and owing to local corruption over $15,000,000 at least is robbed from the people of this City in the way of taxes and assessments to gratify the greed of these political vagrants, whose only occupation is to rob the people in a legal way.

These good people who are thus victimized say, "If we turn out these thieves, won't others be just as bad or worse?" To this we answer, No. It takes time to make a first-class thief. It takes great art to steal and keep out of State Prison. Only a first-class political education in Tammany Hall will enable a man to do that sort of thing. If you turn out the present incumbents from their fat positions, where your apathy has permitted them to remain so long at your expense, the new-comers won't know how to help themselves so largely as these office-holders do. It will take them some time to learn how to cut and when to cut to get the largest slices and the best pieces. An old Tammany thief remarked in my hearing, when speaking of the old class of politicians, that "they did not know how to manage; but," said he, triumphantly, "now they are getting smart." In other words, they know how to cheat you in every manner possible, and owing to their Ring Judges and Ring officers, escape the punishment their crimes so richly deserve. If this Ring be broken up by the honest voters in this City, it will be many years before another such a party can be formed. New men distrust each other, and don't work well together. It takes time to learn to pull together, and meanwhile the people will have a little relief; for only old schemers, who are united in the bonds of iniquity, can render our municipal affairs as intolerable as they now are. By a system of annual purgation through the ballot-box, you can clear the City from the class of office-holders who now disgrace our City and destroy the value of your property. And now that there is disaffection among the Democrats, by union in our opposition to Tammany and its corrupt adherents, we can destroy the power of that organization, and teach them that they do not yet own the City and the people in it.

In conclusion, let me add that this right of suffrage which so many throw away is one of the most valuable that they possess, as all accumulations of property are of little value if bad men hold office and can, by taxation and assessments, impose such heavy burdens as to leave but little income from property. Each vote in our City is really worth seventy-five dollars, and if rightly used would effect a saving of fifteen million dollars in our public expenditures by the choice of proper men for public office. As it requires but a few hours, at most, to register and vote, would it not be true economy for every man in our City to devote that amount of time to politics, and so save fifteen million dollars to our City, a portion of which he, either as a tax-payer or as a consumer, must pay. Can he earn more in his business than seventy-five dollars for two or three hours' time. If his time be very valuable, let him hire a man to take a place in the line for him, and so save delay. Let our intelligent, honest citizens unite in voting for LEDWITH for Mayor and WOODFORD for Governor, and so defeat the Tammany Ring.

REPUBLICAN.

OCT. 29, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

Nine new steam-boats are now being built at Pittsburg, Penn.

Four physicians have died of yellow fever this season at Mobile.

A new edition of the General Statutes of the State of Vermont, prepared by Judge SHAW, of Burlington, will soon be ready for delivery.

A valuable salt mine was recently discovered at Kittanning, Penn., by workmen who had bored to a depth of 1,025 feet, in quest of oil.

A three-months old calf, giving a pint of milk daily, is one of the curiosities to be exhibited at the Du Quoin, Ill., Fair.

Mrs. JAMES NOLAN, of Grant, Ind., has commenced a suit for her seventh divorce from the duties and responsibilities of married life.

The real estate valuation of Cleveland, Ohio, as returned by the Assessors, is $46,376,067. Eleven years ago it was $31,904,883.

O. B. TURRELL, of St. Paul, Minn., is reported to have recently purchased 9,000 acres of land in that State for $32,000.

The next annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th of November.

Mr. ALBERN N. TOWNE, of Charlton, Mass., has been appointed General Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Judge CUTTING, of the Supreme Court of Maine, has decided that a telegraph operator cannot be compelled to annex original dispatches to his deposition.

A gang of burglars, not one of whom exceeds the age of sixteen years, have been committing depredations at Iowa City for seven months without discovery.

The *Masonic Mirror & Knights of Pythias Journal* is the name of a new monthly publication, the initial number of which has just appeared at St. John, N. B.

The ova for the production of 70,000 salmon-trout, for the lakes in this State, was recently deposited at the new hatching-house on Spring Creek, Caledonia.

The journeymen gilders of Philadelphia are making an effort to improve their condition. They now receive from twenty to thirty cents per hour, but they desire fifty cents.

ANNIE BARAIERE, a waitress and singer at the "New El Dorado," New-Orleans, was burned in a horrible manner the other night, through her blonde jute wig having taken fire just as she was stepping from the stage.

The Southern and Western papers have revived the discussion about the health of Chief-Justice CHASE. The Cincinnati *Commercial* takes a cheerful view of the case, and insists that he is now decidedly better.

An orphan boy, who had been adopted by a farmer named BOEHM, recently confessed to the Chief of Police at Philadelphia that when a mere child he had been seized with a mania for setting fire to everything that would produce a blaze. His last bonfire cost Mr. BOEHM $500.

A man named KELLEY, fifty years of age, who had been married for many years, recently sold his farm for $1,400, at Iowa City, and started for parts unknown, leaving his wife and a boy almost ten years of age in almost destitute circumstances.

NICHOLS, the condemned murderer, who recently died at Washington, has left a confession in which it is stated that he killed his mother-in-law because she persisted in preventing his wife from occupying the same room with him, and killed the latter because she interfered to prevent the murder of the mother.

An old woman of Koshkonong, Wis., who lost a goose two years ago through the vindictiveness of an amateur sportsman, has commenced suit for damages in the sum of $80. She calculates that if the slain fowl lived, and multiplied in accordance with natural laws, the sale of the flesh and feathers of its descendants would bring her the designated sum in greenbacks.

The Connecticut newspapers deny the accuracy of a statement lately going the rounds of the Press, to the effect that the law relating to the punishment of burglars, had been repealed, and print a paragraph from an act passed last July, which provides that house-breakers, on conviction, may be sent to the State Prison for a term of three years.

A modestly-attired individual, who had attended the lectures of Senator SUMNER at Boston, the other night, being mistaken for that gentleman, on his way out of the hall, was surrounded by a bevy of colored ladies and lionized until he was forced, in self-defense, to declare that he was "somebody else." The same mistake has often occurred before.

Prof. ROCKWOOD, of Bowdoin College, describes the meteor recently seen at Brunswick, Me., as follows: "It was just visible in the west, at an altitude of about 60°, and passed slowly down in a direction perpendicular to the horizon, until concealed behind a tree. It presented a small, clearly-defined disc, bright like the moon, and was followed by a short train, which was distinctly visible, although the sun was just risen at the time. The meteor was visible at least ten seconds."

A horrible scene was recently witnessed at a farm in Benton County, Iowa. A man named CAMPBELL, having a barn to raise, invited a number of friends to help him. In order to supply them with a good dinner, he killed a sheep, but neglected to carry off the head, which had been severed from the trunk, and left on the grass. Subsequently two boys passed the spot where the head lay. One of them suggested to the other that he should chop his head off in the same manner. The boy put his head down, and just as the ax was lifted, the screams of Mrs. CAMPBELL, who was looking on from a distance, attracted the attention of a number of men engaged in lifting a heavy log, so that they loosed their hold on the timber and it fell, killing four of them. The boy was also killed.

A remarkable case of suspended animation recently occurred at Washington, D. C. The remains of a young lady, sixteen years of age, daughter of Capt. FRERER, were found to be quite limber, after having been brought from Maryland in a close coffin. By the aid of a galvanic battery a pulse of five beats to the minute was produced, but the doctor was finally compelled to desist, on the sad conviction that all further attempts at resuscitation would be fruitless. He was of opinion, however, that had medical assistance been rendered at an earlier period, the life of the young lady would have been saved.

PECULIAR POLICE CASES.

Fighting for the Spoils—Frightened into a False Step—A Detective "Picked Up for a Flat."

At a late hour Saturday night, a man having a severe wound upon his head, entered the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, and asked for surgical attention, which was afforded him, and he then left. He stated that his name was GEORGE M. HIGGINS, and that he was Engineer of the Blackwell's Island Charity Hospital. He accounted for his wound by saying that he had been followed from Allen's Point by some unknown parties with whom he had been drinking, one of whom had finally assaulted him with a slung-shot. Soon after his departure, however the Police obtained information which led them to believe that HIGGINS had been engaged with one GEORGE M. IVERS, and others, in rescuing a female prisoner from Blackwell's Island, and that his wound had been received in a quarrel among the rescuers over a division of the money which had been paid for the job.

DAVID NON WEEKLIN, who says he resides in Williamsburg, was arraigned yesterday before Justice COX, upon a charge of falsely personating an officer. It was stated that Saturday night, he accosted ADA STEWART, of No. 27 Amity-street, declaring himself to be an officer, and showing a shield which he claimed to be that of a detective. She doubted it, however, and gave him in charge of Officer MULDOON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, where the shield, being examined, was found to be badge No. 24 of the Brooklyn Press. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Saturday last, SAMUEL GRAFF, Captain of a canal-boat, was walking on the tressel-bridge of the New-Jersey Railroad at Port Johnson, when, becoming frightened by the whistle of a locomotive, he made a false step, and, falling through a coal-hole a distance of fifteen feet, was instantly killed. The body was brought to this city, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

Officer CHARLES FREEMAN, of the twenty-sixth Precinct, dressed in citizen's clothes, was standing on Pier No. 37 North River Saturday night to protect the passengers about to leave by the Norfolk steamer from thieves and confidence operators, when a stranger accosted him, and after some little conversation on general topics, suggested that they take a drink. FREEMAN, suspecting the man to be a confidence operator, accompanied him to a saloon, where it was instantly apparent to the amused detective that he had been mistaken for a countryman accessible to metropolitan guile. The confederate entered with a bill for $200 for freightage, but of course the debtor had only a check for $500 on an Albany bank, and of course wanted FREEMAN to loan him the amount of the bill. FREEMAN, having allowed them to show themselves thus fully, seized both at the same instant that he declared himself a policeman. The man who had presented the bill, slipping out of both his coats, which he left in the officer's grasp, made his escape. The other was less fortunate, and yesterday morning was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, where he gave his name as CHAS. WILLIAMS, and was committed for trial.

Proposed New Railroad to Morristown, N. J.

In December last a meeting of citizens of Morristown appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the Montclair Railroad for the purpose of ascertaining the best method of obtaining railroad communication by a new line to New-York. At the time when the meeting was held there was some dissatisfaction with the management of the Morris and Essex Railroad caused by the vigorous treatment of the Company of refractory commuters. When the indignation died away but little was heard of the new road until the report of this Committee was prepared and submitted, recently, to some of the more prominent movers in the enterprise. The Committee's report gives details of their investigation, and shows what can be done, by union with the Montclair Company, toward the establishment of a new line from Morristown to New-York. The Montclair Railway Company propose to establish, if the consent of the townships can be obtained, a branch road from their main line at Montclair to Caldwell, and thence to Morristown and Mendham, under the charter granted by the Legislature for the building of a road to be called the "Chester and Mendham Railroad." The Committee state that this route presents no necessities for steep grades, and that it lies through a section of country at present without railroad facilities.

The cost of this line will be $1,000,000, an average of $60,000 per mile, including the cost of a tunnel 2,000 feet in length at First Mountain. Upon the ground covered by the charter of the Mendham and Chester Railroad, work has already been commenced. The right of way has been purchased over a part of the line, and one mile has been graded.

Between Montclair and New-York the trains will run over the Midland Railroad line, of which the Montclair Railroad is to be a section. Of course the work cannot be completed within a year or two, and unless the townships along the line respond promptly to the call for subscriptions it may not be finished at all. The township of Caldwell is pledged to raise $150,000, and Hanover proposes to subscribe $100,000. The Company will ask Morristown for $250,000, at a meeting soon to be held.

A Western Merchant's Experience in New-York.

Col. SAM A. HATCH, well known in the South and West as an upright, honorable and wealthy merchant, a partner in the firm of O'FALLON & HATCH, of St. Louis, last Tuesday morning was obliged to knock down one of the numerous class of gentlemen known as "brokers," under the following circumstances: It appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court, Wednesday afternoon, that OTIS L. CUTLER, of this City, gave the Colonel the lie, and the Western man knocked him down. It also appeared that Mr. CUTLER, some three years ago, was interested with Mr. HATCH in some transactions which terminated in a severe pecuniary loss to the Colonel, and, as is alleged, to the advantage of Mr. CUTLER. The loss, however, was borne by Mr. HATCH, who pocketed his losses and forgot the transaction. Mr. CUTLER, upon the Colonel's arrival in the City, called upon him at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and assured him that $500 was still due him as expenses in the venture. The Colonel remonstrated; Mr. CUTLER threatened, and upon Mr. HATCH'S remarking that he did not owe him anything, Mr. CUTLER answered that he lied. The Western merchant then knocked down the "broker." A warrant was issued, and Mr. HATCH, with a host of friends, appeared at Jefferson Market Police Court, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer for assault and battery. The following day was fixed for trial, and the complainant failing to appear, Mr. HATCH was discharged. On Saturday last a civil suit was commenced by Mr. CUTLER, who claimed that his hearing had been damaged to the amount of $5,000 by the punishment he had received, and claimed that amount from the Colonel.

A New Tailors' Movement—Meeting at Coburg Hall Yesterday.

The tailors employed in the custom department are preparing a movement to effect a reorganization, in consequence of the chaotic state of the trade, rendering it impossible to insure the protection of the men employed in this branch of the trade. The movement was inaugurated yesterday afternoon, when a general meeting of tailors was held in Coburg Hall in Stanton-street. Mr. JACOB MOHRSTEDT presided, and the first business in order was the reception of reports as to the state of affairs in different shops, fully exhibiting the disorganized condition of the men. A list of the men working for unorganized shops was prepared, with a view to compelling them to organize, and also of the unorganized shops. From remarks made by Mr. BLISSERT, it appeared that this disorganized condition of the trade is owing to a certain class of men, who accept work "from every shop they can get," and get the work done up by starving tailors at starving prices, and he urged that action be taken to bring such men under the control of the Union. About seventy names of men were reported as working for unorganized shops, of which ten were reported, and action was taken to organize these during the week. A meeting of these men, under the auspices of the Supervising Committee, was arranged for Wednesday evening. It appears that there is no standard rate of wages, and the main object of the movement is to protect those establishments which pay good prices and which pay about fifty per cent. more than the unorganized shops, which are "under-selling" the former. The average earnings of the men employed in good paying establishments are estimated at about $4 per day, by piece work. The Custom Tailors' Union at present numbers 1,300 men.

WHAT IS THIS MYSTERY?

The Secret Midnight Arrest—A Duel Possibly Prevented.

The fact that Detectives WOOLDRIDGE and TILLY, of the Central Police, had made an arrest late on Saturday night, and taken the prisoner to Police Head-quarters with a flourish of mystery, has been announced in the TIMES yesterday. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, and proved to be guilty of no other offense than the possible intent to fight a duel. It appears that late Saturday afternoon Justice DOWLING received an intimation that PEDRO MALIBRAN, a Cuban, boarding at the Hoffman House, and JUAN CHANDOR, a Spaniard, living at Williamsbridge, were about to leave the City for Canada to settle on the field of honor their pretensions to the hand of a lady of whom both were enamored. Superintendent KELSO being informed of the affair, ordered Detectives WOOLDRIDGE and TILLY to act in the matter, and those officers going to the Hoffman House arrested MALIBRAN. In his room they found a bundle which contained two cavalry sabres, with the blades ground to a fine edge, and the bloody business in hand was further indicated by the finding in the room of a number of bandages and a quantity of lint. It was further ascertained that a surgeon had been engaged to bind up the expected wounds; that two gentlemen had been secured to act as seconds, and that the parties were to have departed for the scene of combat last evening. The arrest, however, frustrated the meeting, if any was intended. MALIBRAN having been arraigned, was remanded to Police Head-quarters to await a further hearing, and is yet detained in one of the comfortable strong-rooms of that institution. A warrant has been issued for CHANDOR, the other principal, and it is believed that the whole truth of the affair will be discovered.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 29.

FIRST BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. reg. '65, n.	110¼	100	Adams Ex.	66⅜
9,500	U. S 5-20 C., '65, n.	114⅛	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	37
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67. s3.	110⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. c.	91⅛
20,000	do. ...... b3.	110⅛	200	do. b3	91⅛
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	110⅛	500	do. s3	91⅛
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	63¼	300	do. ..... b. c. b3	91⅛
50,000	Tenn. 6s, n., s60.	60	400	do.	91⅛
50,000	do.	60¼	20000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Cfs	86⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s. n.	64	20	Erie R.	22
6,000	Mo. State 6s	91½	49	Erie R. Pf. ..... b. c.	48
2,000	M. So. S. F. Bs.	101¼	200	Reading R.	99¾
12,000	C. Pac. R. R. G. Bs	90½	800	do. s3	99⅝
6,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97½	700	L. S. & M. So. R.	92¾
500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	101	40	do.	92⅝
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93¼	300	do.	92⅜
2,000	Jol. & Chic. 8s, 1st	106	200	Union Pac. R.	24⅛
3,000	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st	78½	100	do.	24⅛
5,000	Jefferson R. 1st.	90¾	200	Ill. Cen. R.	135
4,000	C. F. & Minn. 1st	84	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	104
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10, Conv.	92⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R. s3.	110
			50	do.	110⅛
5,000	Tol., P. & War. 2d	66	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	61
1,000	North Mo. 1st	86¼	100	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	79⅝
5,000	St. L., J. & C. 1st	92	100	do.	80
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99½	20	do.	80⅛
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	98	100	Tol., Wab. & W. R.	51⅛
17	Gallatin Nat. Bk.	115½	100	do.	51⅛
10	Metropolitan Bk.	130	200	Del., L. & W. R. s60	108
100	Mariposa Pf.	9¼	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	32
100	do.	9¼	40	Morris & Essex R.	92
700	West. U. Tel. . b. c.	38¾	100	Han. & St. Jo. R.	107⅛
190	Pac. Mail S. Co.	41⅜	100	Col., C. & I. C. R.	17⅛
200	do. ...... b. c.	41⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	93⅜
100	do. s30	41⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅜	300	N. Y. C. & H. R. . b. c	91⅛
600	do. ...... small.	112	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. Cfs	86⅛
18,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅛	100	Erie R. Pf. .... b. c.	49⅛
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	110⅛	100	Lake S. & Mich. So	92⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	106⅝	900	do. ...... b. c.	92⅜
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81	103	30	Ill. Central	135
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	60¼	100	Chic. & N. W.	79⅜
18,000	do.	60½	1100	do. ...... b. c.	80
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st.	91	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	104¼
3,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	87⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	87⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	90⅝	500	do.	87⅜
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 Con.	92⅜	500	do. b10	87⅛
200	West. Un. Tel.	38⅛	100	N. J. Cen. R.	107⅜
500	do. ...... b. c.	38⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	109⅝
300	do.	38⅛	100	Mil & St. P. Pf.	79⅝
100	Mariposa Pf. b3	9	100	Tol. W. & W. ... s3	51⅛
100	do.	8½	100	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	93⅜
100	Pacific Mail	41⅜	60	do.	93¼
10	Am. Merch. Un. Ex.	43⅛	100	B., H. & E. s30	3⅛
			100	Chic. & Alton	115⅛

MONDAY, Oct. 31—A. M.

The trade of the week has been fairly active, for the season, in the leading articles of Domestic Produce. The export movement, especially in Flour, Wheat and Cotton, has been quite liberal, though seriously impeded by the diminished supply of ship-room in port and the steadily-increasing firmness in ocean freights. The last weekly return of export clearances made the aggregate currency value $4,337,058, against $3,196,183 on the preceding weekly exhibit, showing a gain of considerably more than a million dollars. Prices have fluctuated daily, opening with unusual buoyancy for Cotton and Breadstuffs, on rather excited dealings, under the peace rumors then current; but closing, in most instances, in favor of purchasers. The Cotton receipts at the ports were up to about 86,000 bales for the week, as against 82,500 bales the preceding week. The week's exports from the ports were nearly 42,000 bales, against 40,000 bales the week previous. The receipts for the season are now less than 13,000 bales behind those of last season. The exports fall about 8,500 bales below those of the same portion of the previous season. The stock at the ports at latest dates was over 55,000 bales heavier than at the corresponding dates of 1869. The Breadstuffs arrivals at this port were comparatively light up to the final day of the week, when the river tows added largely to the receipts, particularly of Wheat, and led to decided weakness in values. The Dry Goods dealings have been restricted in amount; and in the line of domestics generally less satisfactory to sellers as to price. The Grocery business has been without animation, but holders of Sugars, Coffee and Teas have been firm in their views. The increasing stock of new Carolina Rice has given the advantage to buyers. Naval Stores closed stronger, under lighter offerings than at the beginning of the week, with a fair export inquiry. The Petroleum movement showed more life near the end of the week, but at low figures. The purchases were mainly for shipment and on speculative account. An extraordinarily active trade in Ingot Copper, partly for forward delivery, at advanced rates, was the feature of the Metal market; and of East India goods, Linseed was the only article in urgent request. Provisions met with a slow sale, as a rule, and bag products were lower and irregular. Tierce Beef was in some demand for export. The week's imports of both Dry Goods and General Merchandise have been lighter than those of the preceding week, the aggregate specie value indicating a falling off of more than a million dollars.

After a disturbed and embarrassing opening, under manipulations in the interest of operators for lower values, especially at the Stock Exchange, the Money market closed up quite easily for borrowers, in harmony with the anticipations of a favorable showing on the weekly return of the City banks, which, as made known late on Saturday, exhibited a gain of nearly three and a half millions in the deposit line, with an addition of over a million to the specie average, and of about five-eighths of a million to the reserve of legal-tender notes. At the Treasury Office, the aggregate cash (Coin and Currency) balances, as officially reported, were about two and three-fourths millions more than at the close of the preceding week, standing at $71,760,815 on Saturday Evening, against $68,976,137 the previous Saturday. The Customs revenue at this port for the week was $2,072,585, reflecting the diminished importations; and the specie export was only $303,562. The outflow of coin from the Treasury Office, through the sale of a million of Government gold on Wednesday, and the week's disbursements of $3,872,386 of coin interest on the November account, without rebate, and $49,000 in further redemptions of the 1871 bonds, has been $4,921,386. The bids for the million Government Gold disposed of on Wednesday reached four and one-quarter millions. The Coin interest disbursements on the November account, without rebate, under the instructions from Secretary BOUTWELL mentioned in our last Weekly Review, were commenced on Monday at the local office, when the sum of $1,840,000 was paid out, or nearly as much as through the five succeeding days of the week. The rebated disbursements on the same account, made under the earlier orders from the Department, were $1,356,397. The aggregate of the November interest obligations is $23,851,629, of which the New-York office has already paid off $5,228,783, with and without rebate. Under the Treasury disbursements, and the later advices from the European war fields, which tended to strengthen the probabilities of an early peace, the Gold speculation has shown less buoyancy; and the Gold Loan market less stringency, though in the line of Gold Loans the advantage is yet against the borrowing interest, owing partly to the influence of the reported heavy *short* account remaining unprotected. The Foreign Exchange movement has been in favor of drawers of prime bills, the offerings of which have been less liberal, while the demand has been more satisfactory. While Gold has fallen 1⅛@1½ ⅌ cent., the Public Funds have scarcely varied in price. Notwithstanding the heavy offerings of Five-twenties to the Treasury Office, on Thursday—amounting to $8,200,350, of which only the two millions directly advertised for were accepted and paid for—the dealings in the open market indicate only a small fractional decline in values for the whole week, closing steadily at the quotations, though with but little animation, pending the announcement of the Treasury policy for the coming month of November, which is looked for some time today, or through the morning papers of Tuesday. The Railway and Miscellaneous Share movement has been more extensive, but generally at a lower range of prices, though the favorable City Bank exhibit served to strengthen values toward the close. In the Railway Mortgages, the bonds of completed roads have been in rather better request, those of the Central Pacific Road having met with especial favor, and closing firmly at 91.

The weekly averages of the Associate Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 29, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$314,089
Increase in Specie	1,160,293
Increase in other Legal Tenders	618,287
Increase in Deposits	3,498,825
Decrease in Circulation	92,527

	Oct. 30,'69.	Oct. 29,'70.	Oct. 22,'70.
National Capital	$73,035,000	$73,435,000	$73,032,203
Local Capital	12,069,838	13,129,800	13,129,800
Total	$85,104,838	$86,564,800	$86,162,003
Loans	250,948,883	265,979,485	265,665,396
Gold and Gold Notes	21,928,046	13,108,406	11,948,113
Other Legal Tenders	53,177,883	53,009,099	52,390,812
Deposits	180,628,832	193,077,808	189,578,983
Circulation	34,136,249	32,420,509	32,517,036
In Sub-Treasury	94,689,062	71,760,815	68,976,137

The Bank Statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money security to the previous statement. The Banks owe:

	Oct. 22,'70.	Oct. 29,'70.	Oct. 30,'69.
On deposit	$189,578,983	$193,077,808	$180,828,882
Circulation	32,517,036	32,420,509	34,136,249
Total	$222,096,019	$225,498,317	$214,965,131
25 ⅌ cent. would be	55,524,005	56,374,579	53,741,283
They hold:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	64,338,925	66,117,505	75,103,929
Excess	$8,814,920	$9,742,926	$21,362,646
Rate for money	6 ⅌ cent.	6 ⅌ cent.	6 ⅌ cent.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,272,080, against the total entries of $4,052,420 same week last year. The export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,337,058 against $3,997,794 same week last year. The export of specie, $303,562 against $684,653 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,072,535. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 23,311 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to Sept. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	Sept. 10	$5,817,267
February	23,531,656	Sept. 17	6,353,999
March	27,253,934	Sept. 24	6,631,064
April	28,567,274	Oct. 1	7,058,078
May	24,316,608	Oct. 8	6,852,635
June	24,226,944	Oct. 15	5,018,214
July	24,610,215	Oct. 22	6,310,229
August	29,829,299	Oct. 29	5,272,080
Sept. 3	7,633,970		
Total since Jan. 1			$263,065,015
Against the same date, 1869			257,828,336
Increase since Jan. 1			$5,256,679

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,893,160	Sept. 7	$3,012,487
February	11,949,146	Sept. 14	4,430,966
March	15,943,095	Sept. 21	3,137,927
April	14,697,825	Sept. 28	3,364,536
May	15,115,599	Oct. 5	3,257,730
June	17,700,988	Oct. 12	4,574,389
July	16,717,873	Oct. 19	3,196,133
August	12,592,530	Oct. 26	4,337,058
Total since Jan. 1			$148,212,495
Against same date, 1869			158,648,882
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,436,387
Gold, Oct. 29, 1870			111⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Oct. 30, 1869			129⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,683,292	Sept. 10	$1,381,487
February	2,194,256	Sept. 17	810,465
March	1,521,001	Sept. 24	1,345,408
April	1,608,616	Oct. 1	465,258
May	4,485,373	Oct. 8	802,174
June	4,254,362	Oct. 15	654,323
July	16,922,451	Oct. 22	556,181
August	10,087,040	Oct. 29	303,562
Sept. 3	1,621,603		
Total			$51,180,452
Against same date, 1869			29,305,466
Increase since Jan. 1			$21,874,986

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,693,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,268,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,139,760	July	17,494,731
August	15,645,267	August	2,221,758
September	14,704,034	September	3,988,066
Oct. 1	629,000	Oct. 1	31,194
Oct. 8	3,008,352	Oct. 8	293,441
Oct. 15	3,231,182	Oct. 15	303,006
Oct. 22	2,405,687	Oct. 22	766,695
Oct. 29	2,072,535	Oct. 29	3,572,386
Total, 1870	$121,747,892	Total, 1870	$72,013,267
Total, 1869	113,442,993	Total, 1869	76,939,086

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Oct. 30, '69.
American Gold	113@111⅝@112@111⅛@112¼@111⅛@111⅜	129⅜
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113@112¼	120
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅛@110¼@110⅜	116⅞
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	106⅛@106⅜	108⅜
N. Y. Cen. and Hud.	92⅞@91⅛@92⅛@91⅛@92⅛@91⅝	...
N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Scrip	87⅛@87⅜@86⅝	...
Rock Island	111⅛@110⅛@111⅞@108⅛@110⅜	103⅛
Lake Shore	94@93@93⅛@92⅛@92⅜	91⅜
North-western	80⅜@80@80⅞@79⅝@80	69⅜
Reading	100⅛@99⅛@100⅛@99⅞@100⅛	96⅛
North-western Preferred	89@88⅛@88⅝@87⅞@88	83⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜@32@32⅛@31⅛@32⅛@31⅛@32⅛	28⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛@42⅛@43⅛@42⅞@43⅛@41⅛@42⅛	58⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛@80⅛@81@79⅞@80⅝	79⅜
St. Paul Common	63⅛@62⅛@62⅛@60⅛@61⅛	67⅜
New Tennessee 6s	60⅛@60⅜@60⅛	53⅛
Toledo and Wabash	53⅛@52@52⅛@51⅛@51⅛	..
Central Pacific Bonds	90⅛@91	..
Union Pacific Bonds	83@82⅛	..
West. Un. Tel.	42⅛@39⅛@40⅛@39@40⅛@38⅛@39⅛	36⅛

The Wall-street markets were quiet on Saturday. The offerings of money were in excess of the demand, and the rate on call loans, which was six per cent in the morning, declined to 4@5 in the afternoon. Late in the day unemployed balances were left with the leading dealers in the Public Funds as low as three per cent. It is not unlikely that the various interest payments on the 1st of November, including the City disbursements, may cause rather more activity in the market early next week, as the money is now lent out on call. The disturbance from this cause will, however, soon remedy itself as the money will again be paid out and return to its former channels. The statement of the City Banks for the past week is favorable to a steady market. The Banks gain $1,778,580 on their total reserve, against an addition to their total liabilities of $3,401,298. The loans are larger by $314,089. The gain in specie is $1,160,293, and in legal-tenders $618,287, while the deposits have run up $3,498,825. The change in the circulation is an increase of $92,527. The market for commercial paper was without change, prime mercantile names passing at 7@8½ ⅌ cent.

Gold, comparatively speaking, was firm, and the bulk of the business was at the figures of 111⅛@111⅜, although in the afternoon the price fell off to 111⅜. The chief support of the premium was the scarcity of cash Gold which, notwithstanding the heavy Treasury disbursements of the past six days, was in active borrowing demand. Holders obtained the following rates for the use of their balances until Monday: 1-64, 1-32 and 3-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. The other borrowing rates were 3, 3½, 4 and 6 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum. The Assistant Treasurer paid out only $192,679 50, on account of the November interest, the smallness of which payment was explained by the delay of the Cunarder which came in on Friday evening, and which brought a large amount of the November Coupons. Owing to the time necessarily consumed in scheduling and examining these Coupons the gold for them is not likely to come on the market before Tuesday or possibly Wednesday next. The total amount thus far paid on November interest is $3,872,386. The total amount of 1871 bonds thus far presented for prepayment is $2,531,950, of which $10,000 were on Saturday. The Customs received at the Treasury during the week amounted to $2,072,534 67. The Foreign Exchanges ruled quiet, as usual after the sailing of the steamer. The tone of the market, however, was firm. Prime 60-day bills are quoted at 109¼@109⅜, and short-sight at 109⅞@110. Cable transfers were made at 110. Commercial bills were scarce, and the quotation was 108½@109.

The Public Funds were steady, but extremely dull in the market, while the foreign markets were reported moderately active and firm. It was expected that the Treasury programme for November in the matter of bond purchases and gold sales, would be made public on Monday morning. State Bonds were dull, as were also Railroad Mortgages, with the exception of Central Pacifics, which were in good request at 90¾@91. The Frankfort quotation was 78. City Bank stocks were dull and nominal.

The railway speculation at the Stock Exchange was weak and undecided until after the publication of the bank statement, when it became strong, prices closing about the highest of the day. A good short interest has been created during the week, which is an important element of strength in the immediate future of prices. The features were New-York Central and Hudson, Lake Shore, Reading, North-west, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi, Rock Island and St. Paul. The chief interest in the miscellaneous list continues to centre in Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail. Express stocks were neglected.

The following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 29.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅜
American Gold Coin	111⅜	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	91⅜	91⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	86⅜	86⅜
Reading Railroad	99⅞	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	79⅝	80
North-west Preferred	87⅝	88
Pacific Mail Company	41⅝	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	80	80⅝
St. Paul Common	60⅝	61⅛
Lake Shore	92⅜	92⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅝	32⅛
Teledo and Wabash	51½	51⅞
Western Telegraph	38⅜	39⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29.

Gold receipts	$1,052,245 67
Gold payments	78,224 16
Gold balance	65,171,733 76
Currency receipts	252,637 06
Currency payments	1,498,527 92
Currency balance	6,589,080 96
Customs	334,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	113⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	110⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	113⅜	5-20 reg., '67	110⅜
5-20 reg., '62	108	5-20 coup., '67	110⅜
5-20 coup., '62	112⅜	5-20 reg., '68	110⅜
5-20 reg., '64	108	5-20 coup., '68	110⅜
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 reg.	106⅜
5-20 reg., '65	108⅜	10-40 coup.	106⅜
5-20 coup., '65	111⅜	6's currency	111
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	62	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102½
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	60½	Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	63½	Ill. Canal bds, 1870	100
Virginia 6s, new bds.	63	Ill. coup. 6s, 1877	100
Virginia 6s, reg., old	50	Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, old	48	Michigan 6s, 1873	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds.	27½	Michigan 6s, 1878	100½
N. Car. 6s, Sp. Tax	22	Michigan 6s, 1883	102
South Carolina 6s	82½	Michigan 7s, 1878	100
Missouri 6s	91	N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108½
Mo., H. & St. Jos. Iss.	91	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
Louisiana 8s, Lev. bs.	87½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	105
California 7s	111½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	105½
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	105½
Rhode Island 6s	101½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	105½
Alabama 5s	70	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 8s	100½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Arkansas 6s	62½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89½	Tol. & Wab. E. bds.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89	T., W. & W. c. c. S. F.	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	89	Gt. West. 1st, '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 1st M. ex.	99½	Ill. & S. I. 1st	76½
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	93	Gal. & Chi. ex.	100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	86½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	80½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	75	Morris & E. 1st	102½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90½	Morris & E. 2d	96½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	102½	N. J. Cen. n. bds.	100½
Harlem 1st	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
Harlem C. M. & S. F.	90½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	92½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	96
M. Cen. 1st M. 8s, '82	117	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	95
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	111	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	77½
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d	96	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	101½	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	91
Cen. P. bds.	90½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87½
Union Pac. 1st bds.	82½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	91
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	71½	St. L. & I. M. bds.	87½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '70	108	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	103½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	92½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	78	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	92½	Col., C. & I. 1st	78
Chi. & N. W. 1st	94½	Col., C. & I. 2d	57
Con. 7 ⅌ ct. con.	90	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	105½	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	79½
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	106½	Tol., P. & W. 2d	66
Lack. & West. bds.	96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Bost., H. & E. Guar.	28
Del., L. & W. 2d	94	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Continental	93
Manhattan	150	New-York County	180
Mechanics	135	Importers' & Traders'	155
Union	130	Park	166
America	145	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
City	205	Central National	104
Phenix	107	Fourth National	106
Tradesmen's	152	Ninth National	107
Mechanics' & Traders	130	Tenth National	125
National	115½	Oriental	155
Merchants' Exchange	101	B'k's & Brokers' Ass.	101
Seventh Ward	111	Del. & Hudson Canal	119
State of New-York	108	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Commerce	122½	American Coal	35
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	130	Spring Mount. Coal	40
Broadway	250	Canton Co., Baltimore	66½
Ocean	69	Western Union Tel.	38½
Mercantile	126	Quicksilver Mining	4½
American Exchange	111	Mariposa Mining	4½
Chatham	171	Mariposa Preferred	9
Bank of the Republic	114	Mar. Trustee Cert.	30
Hanover	101	Adams Express	66½
Irving	118	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2½
People's	140	American Express	43½
Grocers'	118	United States Ex.	33½
Market	120	Merch. Union Ex.	13½
Nassau	110	Pacific Mail	41½
Corn Exchange	125	Atlantic Mail	24

The following list shows what bonds have been subscribed for by the cities and States to the Prussian war loan of 1870, up to the 8th October:

	Thalers.
Prussia and Lauenburg	54,757,150
Hamburg	5,913,200
Saxony	3,278,100
Bremen	816,100
Brunswick	490,400
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	478,400
Hessens	321,550
Anhalt	290,050
Saxony, Meiningen	237,000
Oldenburg	228,950
Saxony, Coburg-Gotha	217,800
Lubeck	210,000
Saxony, Altenburg	209,050
Saxony, Weimar	168,500
Reuss-Young line	159,800
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	80,250
Schaumburg-Lippe	73,150
Lippe	77,250
Schwarzburg, Lindershausen	64,800
Waldeck	63,050
Schwarzburg, Rudolstadt	38,250
Reuss-order line	24,900
London	19,000
Total	68,323,300

The following is a detailed report of the Specie exported from New-York during the week ending Oct. 29, 1870:

Oct. 24—Steamer Merrimac, St. Thomas—American gold	$5,800
Oct. 27—Steamer Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish gold	510
Oct. 29—Steamer City of Brussels, Liverpool—British gold	91,576
Silver bars	170,676
Gold bars	35,000
Total	$303,562

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid as usual at the offices of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, their bankers.

The Coupons of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds and the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-street.

Coupons of the following bonds, Chicago and Alton Preferred First Mortgage, and South Georgia and Florida First and Second Mortgage, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, free of Government tax.

The semi-annual Gold Interest, due Nov. 1, on the bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. H. CLEWS & Co.

The coupons of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & Co., No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

About "Watering" Railroad Stocks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A table," which has been put in circulation within the last day or two, evidently with a view to throw discredit and distrust upon our railway properties, calls for correction.

This table claims to give you the principal railroads of the United States, while, in fact, it only mentions those roads which are most dealt in in Wall-street—showing to you at once their object.

Without going into a detailed statement of all the roads this table mentions, I will give you some in detail, and also give you some general statements and facts, which will enable you the better to judge of our railway properties. In 1865 this "table" puts the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific down at $7,000,000; in 1870, at $25,376,000—and here they rest. Now let us look at the facts. In 1865, this road only run from Chicago to Rock Island, 182 miles; now it runs to Omaha, and a branch road south, from Rock Island to Washington, (50 miles,) making 552 miles of road actually owned, 48 miles leased. In addition to this length of road, they own about 600,000 acres of elegant land in Iowa, also large surplus of land in Chicago, a portion of which they lease for $75,000 per year, and have cash and other assets on hand to the extent of over $2,500,000. Allowing a fair price for their lands, added to their surplus on hand, it will give them at least $10,000,000. Deduct this amount from the stocks and bonded debt of the road, and it cuts the cost of the road down to $16,000,000—this, for 550 miles of road, is only about $28,000 per mile.

I might go on and take up each road and give a detailed statement, as I have in Rock Island, but I don't think it necessary, as by investigation you will find the facts and results yourself.

Since 1865, all the roads mentioned in this "table" have added hundreds of miles of new roads—second tracks; millions of dollars of new equipments, new and splendid passenger depots, freight houses, iron bridges, relaid portions of their track with steel rails, &c., &c.

Let us condense all the roads that this table exhibits in miles of main lines, and also of second track, and see how it stands in regard to cost per mile, leaving out leased roads:

	Main line. Miles.	Second track. Miles.
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad	738	650
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	550	100
Reading Road	300	300
Erie Railway	600	450
Chicago and North-western	820	150
Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,000	100
Ohio and Mississippi	393	50
Lake Shore	945	200
Total	5,346	2,500

"Table" puts down the bonded debt and stocks of the above-mentioned roads at $450,260,269. Dividing this by the miles of the main line of road, it is about $84,000 per mile; add the second track to the main, and it brings the cost per mile to $58,000. At the present price of the stock of these roads, it will reduce the costs of the roads $90,000,000, which makes the main line of the road stand in $67,000 per mile.

The gross earnings of all the roads for 1870 will be found to reach fully $100,000,000. This is over $18,000 per mile.

England has about 15,000 miles of railroads, the average cost of which is over $170,000 per mile.

I would call your attention to the great increase of value in real estate and other property between 1865 and 1870. Apply this to railway property, and the increase will be found to be very large, and rightly so.

There is but very little dealing in Erie Railway stock, and very little is known of its inside condition, but there can be no question of its great value in the future. Its nominal capital, including its bonded debt, is $102,000,000; but at the present price of its stock, this sum would be reduced to $44,000,000. I think I know of a number of parties who will pay very much more than this sum for the road and its control.

FAIRNESS.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & Co.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE LONG ISLAND Railroad Company due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at this office. VERMILYE & CO.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1870.

☞ THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent., gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about twenty per cent., by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The five-twenties of 1867 are selling today at 110¾, and the Central Pacific Bonds at 91; $1,000 of the former will buy $1,000 of the latter, and leave nearly $200 for use or for reinvestment; or $5,000 of the former, paying $300 in gold annually, will buy $6,000 of the latter, paying $360 in gold annually, and leave a balance in cash of over $90.

The Central Pacific is a completed, thoroughly-built, well-managed road, doing a large business, and earning an immense revenue. The bonds are well and favorably known, and constantly dealt in, both here and in the chief financial centres of Europe, and they can be disposed of at a quoted market price with the same facility as Government bonds, and are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their five-twenties upon advantageous terms, without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ $250,000 FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD for sale. This is the only mortgage on a road twenty-two miles long, connecting Albany and Cherry Valley. The road is completed and has been in successful operation since the 15th June, and its net earnings are largely in excess of its interest on the mortgage bonds. The road is perpetually leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the bonds can be recommended as one of the very best and safest investments in the market. For further particulars apply to HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, connecting St. Louis and St. Paul, and running through the finest portion of Iowa, is now nearly completed. The remaining million of its 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds is now offered at 90 and accrued interest. Parties who desire a strictly first-class investment on one of the very best roads in the country are invited to examine into the merits of this security. It pays fully one-third more interest than Governments, which are taken in exchange at the highest market rate.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, and banking-houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL GOLD INTEREST, due Nov. 1, on the bonds of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	29	Leather, sides	8,625
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Spirits Turp., bbls.	271
Broom-corn, bales	32	Rosin, bbls.	817
Cotton, bales	6,037	Pea-nuts, bags	158
Cotton-seed, bags	227	Pork, bbls.	163
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	30	Beef, pkgs.	182
Eggs, bbls.	1,059	Cut-meats, pkgs.	102
Flour, bbls.	17,708	Lard, pkgs.	240
Wheat, bushels	214,769	Stearine, pkgs.	20
Corn, bushels	69,536	Butter, pkgs.	3,786
Oats, bushels	61,429	Cheese, boxes	11,417
Rye, bushels	15,960	Oil-cake, pkgs.	505
Malt, bushels	1,421	Tobacco, boxes & cs.	400
Barley, bushels	37,643	Tobacco, hhds.	48
Beans, bushels	548	Tea, (via Cuba)	1,227
Grass-seed, bushels	116	Whisky, bbls.	664
B. E. Peas, bags	145	Wool, bales	291
Corn-meal, bags	350	Sumac, bags	290
Peas, bushels	300	Starch, boxes	1,180
Hops, bales	444	Spelter, slabs	128
Hides, No.	600		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Brussels*, for Liverpool—180 bales Tobacco, 1,007 bales Cotton, 35 tcs. Beef, 550 bbls. Flour, 3,687 boxes Cheese, 296 boxes Bacon, 300 bbls. Oysters, 50 tcs. Beef, 193 bbls. Apples, 7 cases Farina, 6 casks Whalebone, 19 cases Hardware, 2 cases Pistols, 34 cases sewing-machines, 20 bales Hops.

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—2,318 bales Cotton, 7 cases Rubber, 50 bales Hops, 38 bbls. Apples, 44,122 bushels Wheat, 10 cases Pistols, 620 boxes Cheese, 309 tcs. Beef, 20 bbls. Flour, 37 pkgs. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Brazilian*, for Liverpool—15,707 bushels Wheat, 1,556 bales Cotton, 6,000 Staves.

By the steamer *Pereire*, for Havre—1,962 cases Cartridges, 19 pkgs. Artillery, 3 cases Molds, 34 cases Carbines, 9,185 cases Guns, 40 cases Revolvers. Total value, $784,205.

By the steamer *Hansa*, for Bremen—119 hhds. Tobacco, 250 bales Cotton, 1,262 bbls. Rosin, 297 cases Cedar Wood, 214 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the brig *Josephine*, for Bilboa—1,441 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *J. F. Chapman*, for Antwerp—7,437 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Hastings*, for Naples—2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 19 pkgs. Pumps.

ASHES—Pots have been in light demand at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue in slack request at $9@$9 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.; stock, 300 bbls.

COFFEE—Holders have been firm in their views as to price, and have not been urgent in their offerings of desirable lots; but the demand has been quite moderate since our last, and the reported dealings have not been important. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more urgent inquiry for desirable grades for prompt and October deliveries at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ⅌ lb.; but for later deliveries the demand has been less confident at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,768 bales for early delivery, (of which 751 bales were to arrive,) including 1,437 bales to spinners, 1,991 bales to shippers, 284 bales to speculators, and 56 bales in transit. Also, 7,800 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including last evening, for October, 100 bales at 16⅝c.; November, 400 bales at 16c., 800 bales at 16⅛c., 100 bales at 16 3-16c., 400 bales at 16¼c., 100 bales at 16⅝c., 100 bales at 16c.; December, 100 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16¼c. And, today, for October, 100 bales at 16⅞c., 100 bales at 16⅞c., 2,300 bales at 17c.; November, 300 bales at 16⅛c., 300 bales at 16⅛c., 200 bales at 16 5-16c.; December, 700 bales at 16c., 500 bales at 16⅛c., 100 bales at 16⅛c.; January, 100 bales at 16⅛c.; February, 100 bales at 16⅜c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	16⅜	16⅝	17	17
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	17⅞	17⅞	18	18⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	23,411
Receipts last week	24,104
Receipts the preceding week	26,453
Receipts since Sept. 1	163,030
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	648,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	5,161
Exports since Sept. 1	79,080
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,583,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	322,897
Estimated stock here	35,000

Messrs. EASTON & Co. furnish the following statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	21,077	68,948	6,290	2,169
Mobile	10,601	31,771	2,310	475
Galveston	2,111	7,992	....	....
Florida	120	....	....	....
Savannah	27,068	37,134	13,132	600
Charleston	10,740	28,630	....	....
New-York	8,013	30,301	12,594	2,560
Bost. Phil. & Balt.	3,514	13,500	172	227
Total this week	83,264	233,246	34,468	6,031
Previously reported	352,151	....	109,392	6,299
Total since Sept. 1, 1870	435,415	233,246	143,860	12,330
Same time last year	424,489	168,768	107,804	58,558

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	509,000	428,240	445,390
Afloat from India	153,000	154,000	178,000
Afloat from America	63,000	49,000	29,000
Stock in London	35,620	59,060	82,570
Afloat for London	30,000	120,000	108,000
Stock in Havre	112,980	71,620	50,429
Afloat for Havre	8,155	42,370	63,165
Stock for Bremen	14,350	4,241	10,444
Afloat in Bremen	....	....	1,966
Stock in United States ports	223,246	168,768	154,580
Stock in the interior towns	40,530	43,390	37,928
Total	1,199,881	1,140,689	1,161,420
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	59,192	....
Excess compared with 1868	....	....	38,461
Stock of Cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	105,000	70,000	145,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	8¾d.@9d.	12¼d.	11¼d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	17¼c.	26⅛c.	26c.
Price of gold	111⅜	128⅞	134⅜

Stocks in the interior towns, Oct. 28.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	6,715	6,717
Columbus, Ga	5,194	5,194
Macon, Ga	5,920	10,334
Selma, Ala	4,783	3,476
Montgomery, Ala	5,698	8,711
Memphis, Tenn	10,524	8,607
Nashville, Tenn	1,696	351
Total	40,530	43,390

The deliveries from plantations, that is, the receipts at the ports and the increase in interior town stocks, are this week 91,026, against 85,110 same week last year:

Bombay shipments.—By special telegrams from Finlay, Clark & Co.

	1870 Gt. Brit.	1870 Continent.	1869 Gt. Brit.	1869 Continent.
Exports, Oct. 15 to Oct. 21, inclusive	4,000	1,000	10,662	369
Previously reported	803,000	149,000	909,842	172,972
Total	807,000	150,000	920,504	173,341
Deficit to Great Britain				113,504
Deficit to Continent				23,341

FLOUR AND MEAL—The offerings of State and Western Flour have been on a comparatively moderate scale, and the principal holders have not been eager sellers, especially of low grades, but the demand has been unusually limited from all sources since our last, and the tendency of prices has been slightly in favor of buyers. The weakness in Gold and stringency in the freight market tend to check export purchases. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,150 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 25@$5 50; inferior to very good extra State at $5 75@$5 95, mainly at $5 80@$5 90 for prompt delivery; very good to choice do., $5 95@$6 35; poor to good shipping extra Western at $5 65@$5 90, chiefly at $5 75@$5 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 95 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 50@$5 15
Sour Flour	4 75@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 50
Extra State	5 75@ 6 35
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 40
Extra Genesee	6 40@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 70@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 00@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 5 90
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 95@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 35@ 9 35

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at about former rates; sales reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 30@$6 65 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 60@$10 25 for good Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request at $4@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn-meal has been dull and heavy at $4@$4 75 for Yellow and White Western; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey; $4 70@$4 80 for Brandywine, and $4 75@$4 90 for Southern, ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet, ranging from $3 10@$3 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 30@$6 50
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 50@ 9 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 00@ 4 85
Corn-meal, puncheon	22 50@23 00

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been devoid of spirit, and very irregular as to values since our last. Early in the day holders evinced more confidence, and claimed an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, refusing some offers of yesterday's closing rates, chiefly for new crop Spring. Buyers, however, moved very cautiously, in view of the heavy arrivals present and prospective, and the increasing firmness in ocean freights, and toward the close reduced their bids fully 1c.@2c. a bushel below the quotations of yesterday. Receivers yielded very reluctantly, a few of them ordering stock to store rather than accept the prices offered. The more important negotiations, however, were finally closed on the basis of the modified bids, and the market wound up weak and feverishly. The dealings in Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat were quite moderate within a range of from $1 27@$1 35 for poor Red to prime Amber, afloat, and $1 35@$1 40 for choice to fancy lots, from cars, chiefly at from $1 33@$1 34½ for fair to prime Amber, afloat. New Crop Spring was in less active request, ranging from $1 30@$1 33 for fair to very choice No. 1, with most of the sales reported at $1 30@$1 31, which were about the closing figures for Good to Prime, and $1 27@$1 31, mainly $1 27@$1 28 for No. 2 ⅌ bushel. Old and New Crop Spring, mixed, was slow of sale, and quoted at from $1 22@$1 25, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23 ⅌ bushel. Old No. 2 Spring was in limited request and heavy, at from $1 12@$1 20 for the range of grades. There was but little call noted for White, especially for the poorer grades, which were depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 114,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 45, chiefly at $1 43@$1 50; Red and Amber Western last at $1 27@$1 40, chiefly at $1 33@$1 34½ for the Amber, afloat; No. 1 Spring at $1 30@$1 33, chiefly at $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 Spring at $1 27@$1 30 for fair to very choice new crop; $1 12@$1 18 for soft and warm to good steamer grades, and $1 19@$1 30 for sailing vessel old crop, and $1 22@$1 25 in store and afloat, for new and old mixed; and $1 12@$1 17 for soft to good steamer grades Chicago and Racine; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 32@$1 40, in small lots; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 28@$1 40; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 70 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in moderate supply and demand, opening at advanced prices, but closing in favor of purchasers. Most of the business has been in sound old Mixed Western, at from 80½c.@83½c. for poor to strictly prime, closing with 82c. bid and the sales for prime, afloat, and 85c. asked for very good, in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 88,000 bushels at 80½c.@85½c. for ordinary to prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at about 83c. for good boat-loads, afloat; 80c.@86c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and State; 82c.@86c. for White do., and 75c.@78c. for Unsound and Damp, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in quite moderate request at irregular prices. For good loads of Western, bids were reported of only 90c.; while from cars, small lots of Western were placed at 93c.@$1, and of State at $1 08@$1 10 ⅌ bushel. We quote the range from 88c.@$1 for ordinary to very choice New Western, and $1 05@$1 10 for State ⅌ bushel. Sales 2,400 bushels. Barley continues plenty and heavy, with sales reported of 12,650 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 15@$1 18; Western at 95c.@$1 05, and State at 95c.@$1 ⅌ bushel. Barley-malt rules very dull, with sales reported since our last of only small lots, including Canada at $1 15@$1 30 for poor to extra, and State at $1@$1 05 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in fairly active demand, and with very moderate offerings of desirable grades, prices have been quoted about 1c. ⅌ bushel higher, closing, however, rather tamely at the improved figures. The bulk of the business was in good to prime new Mixed Western, at 54c.@55c., and prime to choice White Ohio at 57½c.@59c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 53c.@59c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly at 54c.@55c. for Mixed Western and 57½c.@58c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, include 750 bbls. Flour, and 59,329 bushels Wheat for Liverpool. The Albany *Argus* says: "The following boats passed Fultonville, during the 24 hours prior to 1½ P. M., Oct. 28, 1870:"

Apples—Harvey Wanden, Palmyra; Kate Smith, Montezuma; George D. Little, Brockport; Wyoming, No. 24, Palmyra; J. Krautz, Montezuma.

Lumber—Autocrat, Oswego; Fred. Eaton, Olean; S. H. Gridley, Buffalo; Flounce, Lyon's Falls; C. W. Holmes, Lyon's Falls; J. B. Taylor, Oswego; D. P. Stafford, Oswego; F. E. Dagwell, Buffalo; Cora, Buffalo; Cora Rowley, Oswego; William Haskins, Buffalo.

Barley—Albertine Perry, Oswego; George Jackson, Buffalo; John R. Van Sickle, Montezuma; Olympus, Oswego; George W. Williams, Oswego; Dan. Brown, Montezuma; H. Robe, Oswego.

Wheat—W. S. Howard, Buffalo; Ezra Dickson, Buffalo; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo; Clyde, Buffalo; Live Oak, Oswego; Seymour Rudd, Buffalo; D. P. Garrison, Buffalo; Monarch, Buffalo; State Rights, Buffalo; Libbie Breed, Buffalo; William Harden, Buffalo; C. C. McDonald, Buffalo; James A. Baker, Buffalo; Monitor, Buffalo; Independence, Buffalo; George H. Preston, Buffalo; Newark, Buffalo.

Flour—A. Milliman, Fulton.

Coal—J. Bruck, Watkins; Fall Brook No. 8, Watkins.

Rye—State of New-York, Buffalo.

Mixed—Ironsides, Rome.

Salt—H. H. Farnam, Syracuse.

Oats—C. Patridge, Buffalo.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair request and firm at $1 10@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair request at 80c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 18,544 Hides; sales, 73,015 Hides and 60 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 21,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., 25¼c.; 5,400 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21½@23 lbs., 22c.@22¼c.; 1,785 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, (part to arrive,) 12 lbs., 28c.; 4,290 Dry Entre Rios, 21¼@22½ lbs., 25c.@25¼c., gold, selected; 350 Dry Entre Rios Seconds, 22½ lbs., private terms; 19,500 Dry Montevideo, (part to arrive,) 21@23 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 175 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21¼ lbs.; 440 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10@12 lbs., private terms; 3,400 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; 420 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 20 lbs.; 300 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 10 lbs.; 240 Dry Central American, 21 lbs.; 2,400 Dry Truxillo, (to arrive,) 16 lbs.; 850 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs.; 1,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs.; 2,200 Dry Matamoras, 23@25 lbs.; 900 Dry Red River, 29 lbs., private terms; 4,575 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (to arrive,) 45@52 lbs., 12¼c., gold, selected; 350 Wet-salted Vera Cruz, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,160 Wet-salted Matamoras, 55 lbs., 12½c., currency, selected; 1,950 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., private terms; 4,500 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 10½c.@10¾c., currency, selected; 60 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) private terms. The stock on hand is 23,000 Hides and 150 bales, (same time last year 116,150 Hides and 800 bales,) as follows: 14,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 2,300 Dry Central American, 800 Dry Laguayra and Caracas, 400 Dry and Salted Mexican, 550 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 2,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 1,800 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Ox, 1,600 Wet-salted Texas, 150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate demand at from 10c.@19c. for New Crop, 10c.@15c. for Yearlings, and 3c.@7c. for older growth, ⅌ lb. Receipts 444 bales; exports, 70 bales.

MOLASSES—There has been very little inquiry for any description, since our last, and prices have been more or less nominal. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 37c.@65c.; New Crop Cuba at 22c.@42c.; New-Orleans nominal ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@22c.	22c.@25c.
Cuba, Clayed	22c.@28c.	22c.@25c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	38c.@42c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@65c.
English Islands	—@—	35c.@50c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been quite tame since our last, but quoted firm, on the basis of $1 95@$2 for strained, ⅌ 280 lbs. The receipts were 817 bbls.; exports, 1,352 bbls. for Bremen. Also from Philadelphia, 59,343 lbs. for Lisbon. Tar has been dull at unchanged figures; 100 bbls. Newbern were sold at $2 20 ⅌ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been offered less freely and has been quoted higher, on a fairly active demand, with sales reported of 470 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, on the basis of 44¼c.@44½c. for merchantable, ⅌ gallon; receipts, 231 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 44c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude nominal; Resin, $1 95@$8 75 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 15@$2 40; Pitch $2 25 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Rather more steadiness has been reported in the market for Crude, in bulk, for which there was a moderate call, chiefly in a jobbing way, on the basis of 11½c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude has been dull and nominal at 16c.@16½c. here, and 15½c.@15¾c. at Philadelphia. There were 680 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia today. At the Creek, Crude in bulk has been less sought after, on the basis of $3@$3 10 for prompt delivery; $2 90@$2 95 for sellers' option, remainder of this year, and $2 90@$3 for do., first quarter and first half of next year; and $4 15@$3 25, buyers' option, first quarter, and $3 50@$3 70, buyers' option, first half of 1871. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls., remainder of this year, seller's option, at $2 90@$2 95, and 5,000 bbls., first half of 1871, buyer's option, at $3 50 ⅌ bbl. Refined Oil has been held with rather more confidence, but has been without remarkable activity. Sales have been reported, here, since our last, of an October contract, for 1,000 bbls. Standard White at 24¼c.; also, 3,500 bbls. do., from first hands, at 23¾c.; 3,500 bbls. do., November, part at 23¾c.; 3,000 bbls. do., January to March, (1,000 bbls. each month,) at 23½c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 800 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, at 23⅝c.; 1,500 bbls. do., October, at 23½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., November, at 23¼c.; 2,000 bbls. do., November and December, (7,000 bbls. each month,) on private terms. The receipts at Philadelphia, today, were 3,100 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 7,437 bbls. for Antwerp, 1,441 bbls. for Bilboa, and 2,200 bbls. for Naples. And from Philadelphia, 177,437½ gallons for Bremen, 105,180½ gallons for Gibraltar and orders, and 71,135½ gallons for Lisbon. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand within a range of 27¼c.@28c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 2,500 cases for early delivery. Naphtha has been inactive at 9¼c.@9½c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 450 bbls.; 15c.@15½c. in cases; 4¼c.@4½c., in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been in very limited request, wholly in a jobbing way, at easier and irregular prices. Round lots were not salable at over $24 50 ⅌ bbl., and even this was merely a nominal quotation. In other kinds very little trade was reported, and prices were quoted unsettled. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, since our last, of 390 bbls. at $25 50@$26 for Western Mess; $21@$22 for Prime and Extra Prime; $25@$25 50 for Thin Mess; $24 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery business has been unimportant, and prices depressed and irregular. Dressed Hogs have been in light demand at former rates. We quote the range at from 10c.@10¾c., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue inactive at about previous rates; sales have been reported of only small lots at 14½c.@15½c. for City-pickled Shoulders; 18c.@20c. for Pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. City-cured Bacon has been quiet at 14½c.@14¾c. for Long Clear, ⅌ lb.; sales 50 boxes. Lard has been less sought after for prompt delivery, and has been quoted lower and unsettled. Sales have been reported of 200 tcs. and bbls. at 14c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for fair to very choice Western Steam, and 14¾c.@14⅞c. for City, ⅌ lb. For forward delivery the transactions include 250 tcs. Prime Steam, for each of the months of December and January seller, at 13¾c.; 250 tcs. do., January, reported at 13¾c.; and 500 tcs. do., February, at 13⅝c. ⅌ lb., showing a further yielding in values. Beef has been in very moderate request at former figures; sales have been reported of 120 bbls. in lots, at $10@$12 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair demand at about previous figures; sales 280 tierces at $25@$26 for Prime Mess, and $30 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in moderate supply and light request, at $30@$32, in job lots, for ice-cured, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter has been moderately sought after, at uniform rates. We quote: State and Pennsylvania, inferior to fancy, 22c.@37c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@37c.; the day's receipts were 3,798 pkgs. Cheese has been in fair demand, at full prices. We quote at from 5c.@15½c., as the extremes for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 11,417 boxes.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of only 6,000 lbs. San Juan, 1,000 lbs. Payta, 1,500 lbs. Sisal, and 1,000 lbs. Texas and Southern, on private terms. Receipts, 43 bales from Porto Cabello, 25 do. from Aspinwall, 15 do. from Maracaibo, 6 do. from Southern. Prices unchanged. Of Goat, the sales have been 85 bales Vera Cruz, 250 do. Curacoa, and 60 do. East India, on private terms. Receipts, 632 bales from Curacoa, 21 do. from Aspinwall, 28 do. from Brazos. Prices steady.

SUGARS—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive since our last. Sales, 430 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9¾c.@10¼c., and 116 boxes Havana at 10c.@10½c. per lb. The stock in first hands, this morning, was estimated at 46,654 hhds., 91,648 boxes, and 482,907 bags. We quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 9⅝c.@10c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10¼c.@11½c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 10¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined continued quiet at unaltered prices. We quote the range at 11⅞c.@13⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been less active and rather easier in price. Sales since our last, 78,000 lbs. at 8⅜c.@9½c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 8⅝c.@9c. for prime; 17,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@15¼c.; and small lots of Grease at 8c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 190 bbls. in lots, at 87½c.@88¾c., chiefly 88c. for iron-bound pkgs., ⅌ gallon. Receipts 654 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room has been very sparingly offered at firmer rates, as a rule, while there has been a good inquiry for accommodation. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, part by steam, at ½d.@9-16d. ⅌ lb., 125,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. by steam and 9½d. by sail, the latter mainly by the large ships reported chartered in our last; and 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For London, 4,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., 17,500 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders grain vessels were in fairly active request and rates were quoted higher, with an American bark reported taken with 3,250 quarters Wheat at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Petroleum vessels there was also a rather more urgent inquiry, and extreme rates were claimed. A Swedish brig, with 3,000 cases Petroleum, was taken for Constantinople on private terms. Two or three vessels for Continental ports were in negotiation at full figures.

LOST AND FOUND.

WENT ADRIFT—IN NEW-YORK BAY, on the night of the 26th inst., a large scow, property of the United States Government. For its return to the New-York Navy-yard, or any information leading to its recovery, a suitable reward will be paid on application to Rear-Admiral MELANCTON SMITH, Commandant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do cooking in a small private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at her present employer's; best of City reference. Call on Monday at No. 418 East 18th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A competent young woman, of experience; fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children, or an invalid person; good sewer; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 253 Ninth-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as competent chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; understands dress-making; excellent recommendations from last employer. Call or address No. 405 6th-av., corner 25th-st., in the dress-maker's.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, who speaks the Prussian language well, and has five years' City reference, a situation; is a good plain seamstress; would go to Philadelphia; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S nurse, a situation; is capable of bringing a child up by the bottle, and can cut and fit and operate on the machine; City reference. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED good cook who understands her business in all its branches; capable of taking charge of a first-class boarding-house; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 5th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse to take care of an invalid or infant; capable of bringing up a child on a bottle; the best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 122 East 23d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do housework in a small family; three years' reference. Apply at No. 139 8th-st., near Broadway, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; best of references from last place. Call at No. 106 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COMPETENT waitress by a respectable young girl, in a private family; has two years' reference from her last place. Call or address No. 584 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all its branches thoroughly; pastries and desserts included; will assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 570 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; good sewer; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, a permanent situation; is capable to wait on young ladies; has a considerable knowledge of dress-making; best seven years' reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as child's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of infants from birth; will devote whole time to charge. Apply for two days at No. 209 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting; or as chamber-maid and waitress; good seamstress; can cut and fit, and operate on machine; very respectable; good City reference. Call at No. 395 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to go a little way up the Hudson; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 24 Irving-place, basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a private family by a respectable young woman; can do French fluting, do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner. Call at No. 395 6th-av.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; she can cut and fit children's clothes and can take care of an infant or grown children; good reference. Apply at No. 139 8th-st., near Broadway, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 135 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as child's nurse; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at old No. 175, new No. 248, West 17th-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable Protestant woman from the country; she is a good cook; understands English and French cooking; wages moderate; has the best testimonials. Call at No. 355 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS nurse; would take a child from its birth, or an invalid lady; five years' City reference. Apply at No. 365 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 106 West 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE, with unexceptionable reference, a situation as such, or would take care of an invalid lady. Apply at the French Office, No. 405 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as good, thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general house-work in a small family, or would do chamber-work and waiting. Call at No. 361 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST class French cook in a private family; good reference. Address LAMBERT, No. 189 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as laundress; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by a respectable girl; is willing to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 Division-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter in a first-class family by a respectable single man, a Protestant. Address J. H. C., or call Monday at No. 244 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook. Call for two days at No. 44 West 34th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 796 6th-av., near 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a young woman; can be seen at her last employer's place, No. 147 5th-av., corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT cook, a situation; good City reference. Call at No. 245 East 30th-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a cook's situation in a hotel or restaurant; understands French and English cooking. Apply at No. 503 Pearl-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mr. Hild's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young colored man, as waiter in a private family; best references. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a small boarding-house; good City or country; a home preferred to wages. Call at No. 338 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, washing, taken home and done by the dozen; ladies' and gentlemen's, or family washing preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 531 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE of children by a very good, intelligent and thoroughly competent colored girl, with the best recommendations. Call at No. [illegible]

TO EMPLOYERS.—IN WANT OF GOOD reliable competent help, Protestants and others, of all nationalities, can be supplied with them without delay with housekeepers, family nurses and seamstresses, ladies' maids to travel, chamber-maids, waitresses, invalid nurses, first-class cooks, laundresses, linen and store-room women, pantry, cleaning and kitchen girls, [illegible] Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., [illegible]

ATTENTION.—GOOD SERVANTS, WELL recommended, Protestants and Catholics of all nations, can be obtained today at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years; prompt attention given all orders.

AT SEIBEL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st.—[illegible] excellent servants for gentlemen's families, boarding-houses and hotels; [illegible] Protestant and Catholic.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 12th-st. and 4th-av.—first-class male and female help [illegible] Orders promptly attended to.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS help, such as cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, nurses, and seamstresses, may apply at [illegible]

ATTENTION—LADIES IN SEARCH OF first-class servants, of all nationalities, can be suited immediately at the office [illegible] doors above 10th-st.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—A large number of [illegible] Protestant and [illegible] chamber-maids, [illegible] work, waiters, &c.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, WAITRESSES, [illegible] No. 4.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be had at No. 203 Bowery. MRS. LOWE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO incumbrances, both English Protestants, situations to take charge of a gentleman's place in City or country; the man can take care of horses and drive; the wife is fully competent to take charge of anything on the place; both have the best reference from their last employer. Address J. P., No. 356 Broome-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH man as coachman; a single man; good City driver, and admirable groom; can give the best City reference; refers to present employer. Apply to BALDWIN'S, No. 786 Broadway, or No. 103 West 20th-st., third story.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man; is willing and obliging; has the best reference from present employer. Can be seen or addressed at Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation for her coachman, who is a Scotchman; also, single, and who thoroughly understands his business in every respect. Apply to Mrs. J. S. GILLESPIE, No. 11 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young married man, English, no family; thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended. Call on or address T. T., private stable No. 42 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as coachman; understands his business perfectly; is a good driver; has no incumbrance; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days, No. 56 8th-av.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PROTESTANT waiter man, who perfectly understands the care of plate; is perfectly sober, and not afraid to work; excellent testimonials and the best of reference in New-York. Address F. F. O., Box 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man, who is a first-class groom and careful driver; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; best of reference. Address D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best City reference. Address J. T., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who understands his business, and is not afraid to work; also would assist in washing if required; has the best of City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, (English,) age 38, single, a situation, at low wages, to make himself useful and gain the confidence of his employers. Address C. J. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical Scotchman, as propagator in a nursery, or with a private family; good references. Address D. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE tea house by a young man of four years' experience in the business; best of references given from present employers. Address M., Box No. 5,163 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GENTLEMAN, employment as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper, or some similar occupation. Address Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE WELL ACquainted with the stove trade in this City and its vicinity will find a desirable position by addressing, with full particulars, STOVES & RANGES, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ADAMS PRESSMAN WANTED—A man who thoroughly understands his business, and capable of taking charge of a room; liberal wages will be paid a first-class man. Apply to RUSSELL BROS., No. 28 Centre-st., New-York.

WANTED—BOY IN A LAW-OFFICE ABOUT 15 years old, who writes well and is well recommended. Address, in applicant's hand-writing, with references, J. B. N., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., New-York. Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT. on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Money deposited on or before Nov. 1, will bear interest from that day.

Interest calculated from the first of the month following the day of deposit, and is computed and paid or credited Jan. 1 and July 1, on the amount in bank on those days.

Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

ASSETS, $7,738,946 92.

N. J. HAINES, JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., cor. 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,088,552 63. Surplus, $184,551 68.

ONE PER CENT. EXTRA INTEREST on money deposited on or before Nov. 1. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, near the ferries, Williamsburg.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP D. RODDY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 31st day of October, 1870, at 12 M., the following stocks, securities and assets of the said bankrupt, viz.: One note of James M. Warren, dated Jan. 24, 1867, for $2,750. [illegible] F. W. Brooks, New-York City, $5,369 89; [illegible] Morgan City, Alabama, $350; William Dee, New-York City, $20; James W. Whoos, Tuscumbia, Alabama, $5,000, and the interest of said bankrupt in the following debts due the firm of P. D. Roddy & Co.: [illegible] Thomson, New-York, $2,430 46; Nicholas Mars, New-York, $462 12; W. E. Hicks, New-York, $297 50; [illegible] Southwick, New-York, $4 03; Walter Scott, New-York, $1,030; F. A. Brookes, $10,125 64; John E. Risley, New-York, $810 79; Dr. Richard Sutfield, New-York, $20; W. D. Bibb, New-York, $20; James Young, New-York, $566 90 and $477 32; James F. Cummings, New-York, $1,767 48; Sidney Douglass, New-York, $67 71; Junius N. Petty, New-York, $1,030 71; Henry C. Wood, Florence, Alabama, $659 50; Reese F. Sawyer, Mobile, Alabama, $1,174 02; E. S. McMahon, Gainsville, Alabama, $284 18; E. Parkman, New-Orleans, Louisiana, $14,826 67; Bell, Fann & Co., New-York, $10 97; also, 200 shares American Pharmaceutic Company, $25 each; 4 shares of the Huntsville, Alabama, Plantation Company, $500 each. Also the following property: A tract of land in the town of Franklin, State of Alabama, bounded on the north by the Tennessee River, east by land owned by John Ross, south by land of Mrs. Smith, and west by land the owners are unknown, about 360 acres. Certain lots of land in the town of Moulton, Lawrence County, Alabama, comprising nearly the whole of what is known as the south side of the public, or court-house square, on which is erected a large brick building, now used as a store, also an interest in a certain lot in said town of Moulton, known as the property of Mrs. Sarah Roddy, deceased, mother of petitioner. Terms cash.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, will sell in store, 100 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD CROWTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Chamber & Pomeroy, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of September, 1870.

JEANETTE BARLOW, Executrix.

o3-lawtmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BINNS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 159 East 15th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of October, 1870.

o8-lawtmM* WILLIAM C. BINNS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, [illegible] on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.

my9-lawtmM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Buckman, at No. 113 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKMAN, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, SAMUEL LEECH, Executors.

je20-lawtmM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 75 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. PATMAN, Executor.

be3-lawtmM*

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
JOHN BULL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Gilbert, Mrs. Sefton, and Miss Ellen Tracy.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Miss Lea Silly, Miss Persine, and Messrs. Hittemans, Gausins, Antony, and others.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st. near 6th-av.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. J. H. Taylor.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
ROSE OF CASTILE. Leading characters by Miss Rose Hersee and Messrs. Castle and Campbell.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Yeamans, and others.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
ALADDIN and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Harry Beckett and Stuart Robson.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
VERT-VERT, (German opera buffo.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st. near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Christine Nilsson, Miss A. L. Cary, Miss Marie Krebs, and Messrs. Brignoli and Vieuxtemps.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
24th-st., corner 4th-av.
LECTURE BY REV. DR. E. D. G. PRIME. Subject: "Around the World."

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. Drexel, Harjes & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the New-York Times in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation to the French people denouncing the surrender of Metz as an act of treason, and urging the French to renewed efforts. The surrender of Metz in Tours has excited indignation among the majority, who ascribe it to political influences. The army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was checked in its operations. The *Constitutionnel* appeals to Gambetta to consent to an armistice, and order an immediate election for members of the Constituent Assembly. The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed, according to a London telegram, and the officers have been refused parole, on account of Gen. Ducrot's alleged violation of parole. It estimated that the Germans have captured 320,000 French prisoners. The King of Prussia has conferred upon the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles the batons of Field-Marshal, on the surrender of the second of the two armies which marched against Germany—the first instances, the King says, of such appointments in his family history. M. Thiers has declined a safe conduct to Paris, it is said, because he should have to go by way of Versailles.

The statement has been received at Washington, from an official source, that Bismarck does not consider Lord Granville's note as a proposition for an armistice; and that he thinks the proposition should come from France. A London dispatch says that M. Thiers has reached Lyons, and has safe conduct to enter Paris.... Gen. Sheridan is going to Italy, and perhaps to Constantinople. He has informed one of our correspondents that he has never written a line regarding the war, except confidentially, and all statements of his views are wholly unauthorized. He says the time has not yet come for him to speak.... The balloon post from Paris has entirely ceased. There is no confirmation of the rumored revolution within the city or fighting at La Villette. It is said that Paris is but little changed. A few large shops are closed, but beyond this nothing extraordinary is noticeable. The last summons to surrender Paris has been forwarded to the military authorities within the city, it is reported, and if not answered the bombardment will begin early this week.

The authorities of Berlin have been notified from Belgium that twelve French men-of-war have left Dunkirk going north. In consequence of this the river entrances and coasts on the North and Baltic Seas have been placed in a state of defense.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The adherents of Gen. Garibaldi, in Italy, have been notified that they will lose their citizenship by serving in the armies of France.... Dr. Waal, the Dutch Minister for the Colonies, is to retire from the Cabinet in consequence of ill health.... Gens. Burnside and Sheridan are in Brussels.

GENERAL.

The correspondence between Gen. Cox and the President, relating to the resignation of the former, has just been published. Gen. Cox was embarrassed and annoyed by certain changes in the Department of the Interior, and found it impossible to carry out his views, and so resigned.

Hon. Gerrit Smith has just issued a letter addressed to his "colored brethren," urging them to vote against the Republican Party and in favor of absolute prohibition of liquor selling.

A warehouse, occupied by Robert Simpson, at Newmarket, Ont., was burned, Saturday, the loss on stock amounting to $40,000.

Gen. Cox takes a formal leave of the Interior Department today, and Mr. Delano will be installed in his place.

The Alabama State Fair commences at Montgomery on the 15th prox.

S. P. Cummings, leader of the Labor Reform Party in Massachusetts, has begun a suit against Frank W. Bird, for libel, putting his damages at $10,000.

Dr. Stephen R. Summers was arrested at St. Louis, on Friday last, charged with the murder of John Sykes, at Lagrange, Mo., in January, 1869.

It is reported that Gen. Pleasonton has been offered the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will signify his acceptance today.

John M. Dunn, lately a detective officer, was Saturday sentenced to State Prison for five years, at Boston, for forgery.

Arrangements have been perfected for the drawing of the gift concert of the San Francisco Mercantile Library on Monday next.

The receipts of fractional currency at the National Treasury, last week, amounted to $522,000. The amount destroyed was $333,516 40.

The Universalist Church on Main-street, Buffalo, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is about $40,000.

The resources of the national banks of New-York, on the 8th of October, were $375,152,133 15; those of Boston, $142,336,403 11, and those of Philadelphia, $78,113,891 66.

Patrick Kelleher has been sentenced to State Prison, at Boston, for two years, with one day of solitary confinement, for engaging in a prize-fight.

The races of the Maryland Jockey Club, at the Pimlico Course, Baltimore, closed Saturday. There were four races, which were won by *Madame Dudley, My Maryland, Glenelg* and *Midday*.

The cotton States Mechanic and Agricultural Fair, at Augusta, Ga., closed last evening, after a very successful exhibition.

Do not forget to register your vote this morning. Let every one who has any influence over an honest citizen induce him to perform this duty before going to business. Let every wife and mother persuade her husband or son to make use of the present opportunity for voting down the nefarious gang which is dragging the City into unparalleled depths of misfortune and disgrace. A full vote of honest citizens will be the best answer to the boast of Fisk, that he is "very intimate" with the Tammany leaders, and wants them kept in power in order that our best interests may be injured and degraded, at home and abroad.

Fisk and the Democrats.

The appearance of Fisk at the late Democratic meeting in this City, and his delivery of a revolting speech, in which he displayed as plainly as man could his contempt, not only for the crowd he was addressing, but for the community in which he lives, formed perhaps as striking an illustration as we have yet had of the depth of the degradation to which the Democratic Party has fallen. We commented on Saturday on the appearance on the same platform with Fisk of Mr. Belmont, the agent of the Rothschilds in this country, as something likely to startle not only the foreign stockholders of the Erie Road, but all that portion of the European public which is in the habit of investing in American securities. But this is not the worst of it. Fisk's connection with the Democratic Party has hitherto been kept in the background. It has long been known, of course, that he had relations with the Ring. The appearance of Tweed on the direction of the Erie Road, and the servile submission of Hoffman in the matter of the Erie bill proved this. It was also tolerably well known that the Ring tendered him the nomination of the Judge who was to succeed Judge Clerke on the Bench of the Supreme Court; and that, indeed, he may be said to have the selection of candidates for Judgeships in this City to any extent that is necessary to give him the control of one Court. But still, the Ring never ventured to produce him openly in politics till now.

To understand the position, we must consider what Fisk is. He is not simply a bad man,—that everybody knows,—but he is a man who laughs at and despises nearly everything that this community holds sacred. He is, we believe, a nearer approach to the ruffian of the Pagan or Oriental type, than anyone who has yet appeared in a prominent position in any modern Christian State. He has stolen on a scale never before equalled, except by armed conquerors; and he has so secured the control of the Governor of the State, and of the Legislature, and the Judges that he is able to use them in defeating all efforts to make him disgorge his plunder, and is even able to secure judicial assistance in the perpetration of fresh knaveries. Nor is this all. With the proceeds of these thefts he has surrounded himself, for two or three years, with a bevy of drabs, with whom he appears publicly in a gilded coach, drawn by six horses, and in a theatre, which is carried on merely as a convenient cover for his debauchery. He has as his standing counsel, who appear for him in defense of all his rascalities, a member of Henry Ward Beecher's church, and a member of the Bar Association, both of these being organizations whose express object is the purification of morals, and the elevation of individual character.

In the presence of these facts it is hardly to be wondered at that Fisk feels for public opinion very much the same contempt which an Oriental despot feels for it; and that there is about as much chance of touching his sensibilities by denunciation through the newspapers, as there would be of keeping the inmates of a menagerie in order by playing soft music to them. The fact which ought to startle the public is, that the Democratic managers, who have hitherto only helped this man in private, have now grown so bold that they openly produce him at a public meeting as one of their champions, and find no difficulty in getting leading citizens, bankers, and respectable lawyers to take part in the proceedings in which he figures as an attraction, and in which he openly boasts of his dishonesty, and of his contempt for the machinery of popular government. We may be sure that this is by no means the greatest scandal that is in store for us. We venture to predict that within the next two years, should Hoffman be successful, we shall witness, in this judicial district, outrages and violations of rights such as have not taken place in any civilized community, in time of peace, within a century and a half; and which will make our very civilization not the scoff and scorn only, but the wonder and detestation of the world.

And now, on the eve of another opportunity to put a check on this awful downward progress, with Federal cannon to hedge us round and hold us harmless in the exercise of our political rights, we would ask the respectable men and women of New-York—for the women, ballotless though they be, might set this evil right if they would—whether it be really true, that as the end of all strivings after good; that in spite of Schools, and Pulpits, and Press; in spite of Gospel, and Science, and Art, there really cannot be found enough voters in this City to say that a man like Fisk shall not control the Government of this State, and that bankers and lawyers who are brazen-faced enough to appear in public with Fisk, shall have a right to suppose that their fellow-citizens think them honest men. We do not ask this question of Republicans only, and we therefore hope not to hear in reply any declamation about the working of negro suffrage in the South, or about the growth of centralization under Republican administration. The state of the South may or not be bad; but if it is bad, it is an evil which concerns us here only subordinately and remotely; and centralization, if it comes at all, cannot come in the life-time of this generation. What we are concerned with today, is the very basis of society in this City. The questions we have to decide are whether thieves are worthy of public honor and reward; whether private citizens have a right to their own property, whether judges should be just, whether oaths should be kept, whether laws should be obeyed, whether bankers, employing large numbers of young men, should publicly associate in the transaction of political affairs with licentious rogues, and whether rogues should parade our thoroughfares, before the eyes of our wives and daughters, with strumpets gorgeously arrayed with money stolen from the stranger within our gates. To talk of all this as "politics," in the sense in which the word is now ordinarily used, and therefore as something to which honest men may give the go-by, is an abuse of language. The things about which we are called on to vote in this City are the things which make life worth having or the world worth working in. They are not questions of means; they are the very ends of society. Much as we differ from Democrats on many important points of public policy, we know very well that the mass of them believe in truth, chastity, and honesty; and it is in the interest of these things that we ask them, and all others, to pause before they reseat in the Gubernatorial chair the notorious creature and agent of Fisk and his gang. Mr. Hoffman doubtless is other and better things than Fisk's creature and agent, but these he is; nobody denies it. Fisk himself impudently boasts of it. We ask men of all parties to consider what effect the deliberate confirmation in power of Tweed and his gang, by the people of the State, will have in their subsequent operations; to consider how it will embolden that gang, how it will harden them, how it will stimulate their greed and their inventiveness. Every decent man in the city has asked himself, wearily and hopelessly, many a time during the last five or six years "how is all this to end?" Anybody who votes for the Ring next month, and ever asks himself that question again, will show himself a cheat and a humbug. It can only end through the exertions of those who know the evil, and hold the ballot in their hands. God is not going to work miracles for our salvation. He has given the people understanding enough of what makes States great, and what destroys them, to render our abominations our own shame and disgrace, and He has left it to us wholly to effect our deliverance.

The Central Park.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. Henry Hilton, Vice-President of the Parks Department, sent us a letter in reference to an alleged case of assault committed in the Central Park. We stated on Saturday that we held this letter over for a day or two, in order that we might make inquiry into all the circumstances. But Mr. Hilton could not wait. He sent his letter to a journal which only a few months ago bitterly denounced the "Ring" for laying their hands on the Central Park. As Mr. Hilton caused it to be stated that we refused to publish his letter, we should be sorry, by printing it, to make it appear that he does not tell the truth. Here, therefore, the matter might end—but we wish to address a few plain words to Mr. Hilton and his fellow Commissioners.

In the first place, we must be allowed to remind Mr. Hilton, what he is perfectly well aware of, that it does not follow that an occurrence in the Park did not take place because it was not alluded to in the Police reports, much less because Mr. Hilton did not see it. Why is he at such pains to state that the Police Captain and the Police force of the old Commissioners of the Park have been retained, unless it be in some sort to justify the new Department by leaning on the excellencies of the old? Why, let us ask of this Department of Parks, if you retain the subordinates were you so eager to get yourselves into the places of the superiors, who alone made the subordinates what they are—or rather were? You keep the shadow, but you throw away the substance. You avail yourselves of the excellencies of the crew, and you hasten to put yourselves ignorantly in the place of the Captain, the engineer, and the pilot, who alone guide and control the crew. You sought to displace a Board of gentlemen who for twelve years discharged their duty to the entire satisfaction of the public—whose intelligence, integrity, and culture were known and appreciated not only in this country, but all over Europe; and you have, by the use of your political machinery, put yourselves in their places, in the vain hope of appropriating the credit of their work. In this you have done a great public wrong, which you could not repair, even if you conducted and developed the works as well as the old Board of Commissioners of the Central Park. What justification have you for thrusting yourselves into their places against the public wish? The experience and knowledge of Col. Henry G. Stebbins and his associates were valuable. They accomplished a good and a great work, and what fair-minded or public-spirited man would have sought to interfere with them? Who but a greedy set of "politicians" could have sought to deprive those gentlemen of the wide and enviable reputation which they had won by their long years of labor?

You were ready and eager to do all this. You have put yourselves in places which you are incompetent to fill; and do you suppose that the community is so obtuse as not to see this, or so blind as not to detect your true motives? You may blow your brazen trumpets all over the City, but you cannot drown the voice of growing discontent and disgust at the mismanagement of the great work which was long kept free from the withering touch of "politicians," but which by your agency has now been annexed to the "Ring." The Central Park was a work of elegance and beauty, created by the exercise of persistent integrity, cultivated taste, and excellent judgment. It was honestly managed for the benefit of the mass of the people. For them it was planned and for them it was faithfully carried on: men, women and children had at least one place of out-door amusement to which they could resort with pleasure. That it is not now, after the few short months you have been associated with it, in as bad a condition as the other parks of the City, is simply because it is impossible to ruin such a work in a single year. But you know well that discipline in all departments has been running down since the day you laid your unclean hands upon them. You have done much in the direction of setting aside valuable rules and safeguards. Do you pull down the bars that keep the hungry herd from the adjacent fields of ripening corn, and expect they will not enter? Is it to be supposed that Tweed, Sweeny, and their friends will not use the Central Park for their own purposes, now that they have obtained possession of it? The leopard cannot change his spots, nor the tiger his skin.

From the first you have sought to get this property absolutely under your own control. You have smothered and overlaid the subordinates of the old administration with a mass of your corrupt dependents, and have broken down rules that were essential to good administration. Go to the Battery, to the City Hall Park, to Washington-square, to Tompkins-square, and to the Boulevard, and see the results of the administration of the Department of Public Parks—the very Department for which the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park was set aside. Go to the offices of the Board, and see these a second Tammany Hall, to which has been transferred most of the political manipulation of the City. Is it not true that hundreds, nay thousands, of Tammany hirelings have recently been taken into "employment" by the Department of Parks? A simple statement of the undeniable fact that you have already done much to diminish the enjoyment of the people of their pleasure grounds, and much to debauch the administration of public works, admits of no denial; and that alone tells the sad story. A short time only is required to complete the devastation you have begun. We do not hesitate to say that you have effected a public injury that you cannot repair. You have been instrumental in superseding an administration which had been long tried, and which was cordially approved by the public. Nothing you can now do will atone for the mischief—nothing but what cannot be looked for from men such as you—that is, your retirement from a position into which you have forced yourselves against the public wish. You have had no experience in the class of business you have assumed to direct, and every day you remain in your present position, you betray your utter incompetency for duties which once were discharged by honest and worthy citizens.

The Price of Grain.

We noted some time ago the accumulation of vast stores of grain at Odessa and at other points on the Black Sea. We now have reports of the collection at several other places, on the Baltic and elsewhere, of immense magazines of breadstuffs. The theory on which these movements have been made is, that on the cessation of the war a great demand will arise both in France and Germany, and that corresponding profit will then be realized. So plausible does this seem to the European mind that it is said large amounts of capital have been embarked in the speculation; English dealers, according to the London Press, being especially active participators. Now that the end of the war is generally supposed to be at hand, the speculation in breadstuffs on the other side of the Atlantic will receive a great impetus, and probably be attended with no little excitement.

Symptoms of a like nature have begun to show themselves here. Ripples in the Western market presage the coming of the breeze, and many who wish to grow rich quickly are trimming their sails with the hope of being wafted to fortune. There is a similar movement in our Eastern cities, although it has hardly yet assumed extensive proportions. It is to be hoped that a conservative and prudent course will generally be adopted, and that we shall not be called on to record, in connection with the grain markets, another period of feverish speculation, of reaction, and general loss. There is considerable danger, as we have before suggested, of over-estimating the advantage to American growers of the prospective foreign demand for breadstuffs. It was supposed by many that prices would rise here as one immediate consequence of the Franco-Prussian war. Yet, as a matter of fact, taking for illustration the second qualities of wheat and corn, the prices are far lower now than on the declaration of hostilities. Thus, at Chicago this grade of wheat on the 18th of July—just before the declaration of war—was about $1 18 as against ninety-seven cents now; and corn was about eighty-four cents as against fifty-four cents now. This is a very good thing for the mass of our people, if not for the speculators for a rise. It certainly does not indicate a general expectation of higher prices.

As having a highly important bearing on this matter, the recent development of the railway system in Russia, as well as other European countries, should be taken into consideration. The railroad has opened up and rendered easy of approach vast tracts of grain-growing territory which were, a short time since, practically inaccessible. Hence, upon any emergency, quantities of Russian wheat and corn can be thrown on the market, which were formerly consumed at home, destroyed, or, more probably, before the inviting conveniences were built, not grown at all. We have therefore to expect, as a consequence of this railroad development, especially in Russia, a formidable rivalry for all American grain, as well as some other agricultural products. No doubt there will still be a demand, and a large one, for our breadstuffs. But we shall not enjoy, in emergencies, a practical monopoly. Eastern Russia will be hereafter to Western Europe something like what Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois are to ourselves; and calculations in which this momentous fact is not duly estimated are very likely to prove delusive.

Private Masked Batteries.

The curious homicide in Twenty-third-street, a few nights ago, whereby a supposed burglar was killed in attempting to break into the shop of a gunsmith, opens up an interesting question of legal and moral right. The circumstances of the case are still fresh in the minds of our readers. The worthy gunsmith had been put to much pecuniary loss and vexation of spirit, by repeated nocturnal visits to his shop, and finding what we facetiously call the "law" powerless to protect him, determined to protect himself. Being an Italian, his hot Southern blood, perhaps, needed little prompting to take vigorous and effective measures against these destroyers of his peace and purloiners of his property. He forthwith arranged to insure for his next trespasser a brief but vivid renewal of the Sicilian Vespers. A masked battery, consisting of a Springfield musket, loaded to the muzzle with slugs, was so planted as to command the approaches to the gunsmith's citadel, and, by an ingenious contrivance, fixed to be discharged on any attempt to open his shutters from outside. The other morning the triumph of these warlike combinations was found in the person of a young man, with but half a head, lying beneath the gunsmith's window. Near by the body were certain implements apparently pertaining to the housebreaker's craft. There was, therefore, little, if any, doubt of his purpose.

Now at first blush this will appear to most people a case of entirely justifiable homicide. Every man has a right to protect his person and property against the thief who comes in the night, even to the taking of life. But there is a difference between killing an actual burglar, met and confronted in the perpetration of his felony, and setting a trap to kill a possible burglar, with a rather startling range of other possible and utterly uncontrollable consequences. If any contingency had arisen, such as fire, which made it lawfully necessary to effect an entrance into our gunsmith's shop through his window, the results would have been appalling, and would in that case have borne an ugly resemblance, if not to murder, at least to an aggravated degree of manslaughter. And because the event appears to justify the act in this case, it is none the less homicidal. Only through lack of the necessary indication of depravity, does it miss becoming obnoxious to that provision of the Revised Statutes which declares killing to be murder, when perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others, though without premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.

In a community so overridden by crime, so insulted by a mockery of legal protection and of justice as ours, it may seem harsh to blame a man for taking effectual means to give himself that security which corrupt and imbecile authority denies. But two wrongs do not make a right, and it is, in the long run, better for the interests of public safety and public morality that our shops should be robbed with impunity, than that our lives should be endangered by a general establishment of private automatic masked batteries, which are not likely to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty. The end in this case plainly does not justify the means. And if our people wish to secure their lives and property against the audacious villainy of the men who virtually rule and ruin our City, they will do more to achieve that end by voting against the Ring than by fencing their houses with mitrailleuses.

A Word More to Merchants and Bankers.

Our best citizens are now evidently awakening to a sense of their duty. Great numbers, who for years have never gone out of their way to deposit their votes on election day, intend this time to throw off their indifference. So far, good, but the example will be universally followed if a little reflection is given to the actual meaning and extent of the particular event to be determined on the 8th of November. In no sense can this election be deemed as one of an ordinary kind in American politics. The question to be decided is not so much whether this or that man shall hold public office by virtue of popular suffrage, as whether popular suffrage shall be allowed to exist at all. The tendency in more than one city of the Union, and notably in this, is toward a practical suspension of our republican form of government. A few men, having become wealthy by public plunder, use a portion of their ill-gotten gains to buy for themselves a continuation of power. The Tammany Ring places before the people this issue: Shall it be possible for a body of men, whose corrupt actions and purposes are at last fully understood, to set public opinion at defiance, and continue their misdeeds in spite of it? Shall they, in short, be able to upset the system of popular representation altogether, and substitute for it the despotic rule of a few notoriously dishonest and unscrupulous men? The most indifferent of our wealthy and influential citizens can scarcely afford to look on silently while this issue is being determined.

Still, there are numerous rich men in Wall-street and elsewhere, whom it is almost impossible to incite to action. They "do not meddle with politics;" "it is enough for them to attend to their business," and so on. Yet they, of all others, are in reality most deeply interested in the struggle. The value of property in this City is injured by the domination of Tammany in a variety of ways. The City and county taxation has been so enormously increased that the cost of carrying on business is enhanced, while the productive value of real estate investments is depreciated. The pressure is felt by all classes of tenants. One of the most striking phenomena visible is the abandonment of the City by crowds of families, who seek to escape the high rents which enormous taxation has rendered inevitable. The result of this process is already, and will be to a still greater extent, the transfer of much valuable and important business to other localities. New-York is, moreover, becoming less desirable as a place of residence every year, owing to its gross administrative corruption. It is being ruined by the want of common, ordinary faithfulness and honor in enforcing the law. The effects of bad government are seen on every side. Many of these evils are brought about, and all are aggravated, by a corrupt combination of men who ought never to have been permitted to usurp the places which they hold. On none, therefore, is the duty of securing reform more incumbent than on our moneyed and business classes. A regard for their own pockets should stimulate them to exertion in the present contest. See what they are losing every day now, by the threats of the Democrats to make a riot on the 8th of November! Are they willing to be thus injured for another long term by a set of plundering adventurers? If not, let them register today, and thus at least put themselves in a position to vote next Tuesday week.

The *Herald* yesterday defended Mr. Belmont for appearing publicly on the same platform with Fisk. It is impossible to observe without deep regret that the influence of the *Herald* should at such a time as this be cast upon the side of men like Tweed and Fisk; but at least our contemporary might argue the question fairly. It says that Mr. Belmont may properly "commingle with the unwashed roughs of a Tammany love-feast." This is not the point at all. The poorest man in this community, if he be honest, is as much superior to Fisk as an archangel is to Satan. The surprising thing is that men like Mr. Belmont, and Charles O'Conor, and Wilson G. Hunt, and James W. Gerard, should consent to have their names publicly associated in any way with men like Tweed, Fisk and Connolly; and not only associate with them, but allow them to take the foremost positions, while submitting themselves to be thrust into the background. Everybody knows that there are highly respectable Democrats. Differences of political opinion will always exist, and good men will be found on each side. But Fisk boasted at Tammany Hall that he took no interest whatever in politics, and that he scarcely knew whether he was a Democrat or not. Hoffman, Tweed and Sweeny are simply *useful* to him, and that is why he appeared at Tammany Hall. Are men of Mr. Belmont's stamp justified in giving encouragement to this reckless adventurer? This is the question which the *Herald* ought to answer.

Is it true that "Tom Fields," one of the three managers of the Central Park under the new *régime*, has received a check for $400,000 from the Controller? If so, will anyone tell us what the money was paid for, and whether a proper statement concerning it appears in the Controller's books?

We understand, from a trustworthy source, that Tammany Hall is busily engaged in scattering bogus naturalization papers throughout the State. Our friends in the cities and principal towns should be on the look-out for these "coffee-pot" papers. Foiled here by the Congressional law and its thorough enforcement, they will seek to ply their wicked practices outside this City.

Once more the Citizens' Association appears with a pretext for replenishing its exchequer out of the pockets of credulous property owners. A "Bureau for the Examination of Assessments" is the latest contrivance of Mr. Tax Commissioner Sands, and the hapless Peter Cooper lends it the sanction of his name. The scheme aims at registering and watching over, in the matter of assessments, the real estate of members of the Association—a work that might be useful if honestly and efficiently performed, but which can be trusted by nobody so long as it is under the management of one of Tammany's tools. We can tell Mr. Peter Cooper that there is a better way of helping the property owners of the City than that now contemplated by the Citizens' Association. If it would regain public confidence, it must begin by repudiating Mr. Nathaniel Sands, and waging war against the Tammany Ring, instead of secretly promoting the ends of that infamous organization. The best method of protecting property owners is to break down the power of those who at present plunder them with impunity.

The antagonism which appears to be springing up between the management of the Union Pacific Railroad and the people of the remote region through which it passes, illustrates a condition of things not peculiar to the Far West. The people deem themselves aggrieved by the freight and passenger charges of the Company, and retaliate by imposing heavy local taxation on the Company's property. A dispatch states the amount of taxation thus exacted from the Union Pacific in Wyoming Territory alone at $100,000 for the present year. The ill-feeling which the fact implies is more likely to be intensified on both sides than healed. The conflict it indicates will sooner or later render necessary Federal legislation on the whole railroad question. The development of the railroad system is rapidly reaching a stage at which local legislation will cease to be admissible. Its operation concerns the whole country; a single combination extends over half a dozen States. The change we speak of will be another step toward centralization; but it is one of the changes which proceed from national growth, and which political abstractions cannot avert.

The Society known as the Liberal Club has taken under its protection the cause of Spiritualism, the philosophy of which some of the members have vainly endeavored to make intelligible. We do not learn from the published report that any of them attempted to reconcile it with common sense, and certainly none of them succeeded in proving its utility. A Dr. Swackhammer gave, as one of his reasons for accepting Spiritualism, an instance in which the spirit of a boy's brother told him where to find a lost school-book, and so far as our observation has gone, this is an average specimen of the revelations to which gray-bearded men, who reject Christianity because of its mysteries, now pin their faith. The literature of Spiritualism—the matter, we mean, which comes through mediums, and purports to be the utterances of departed genius—is the most dreary stuff imaginable; and the ordinary spirit-messages, so called, are almost uniformly vapid and stereotyped. They have not the slightest practical value, and as evidence of a new religion they are beneath contempt. Perhaps Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews will next expound the philosophy of necromancy and witchcraft, and the art and mystery of Indian jugglery.

The Dominion of Canada may blame itself if the distant province of Manitoba yet occasion it serious trouble. The organization of the province afforded an opportunity for allaying the excitement of the Riel insurrection, and bringing the French portion of the Red River population into harmony with the Canadian authorities. That opportunity was thrown away. Instead of dealing generously with Riel and his associates, who could easily have embroiled the Dominion in war, an act of gross perfidy was perpetrated. The men who had preserved the territory for the British Crown were rewarded with treachery, and were driven forth—enemies. Gov. Archibald is now trying to retrieve the blunder by appointing some members of the insurrectionary Government to office, and the super-loyal are assailing him in consequence. He is between two difficulties; if he follow the wise and magnanimous course, and aim at reconciling the half-breeds, he will offend a noisy faction, who want to be masters of the colony. If he yield to the demands of this faction, he will consolidate and strengthen the native element, which looks upon Riel as its leader, and will precipitate a renewal of resistance during the approaching Winter.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

NOTES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"John Bull" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre, this evening, for the first time this season.... Tuesday "Man and Wife" will reach its fiftieth representation at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. It will be played a fortnight longer only.... The seventy-eighth successive performance of "Rip Van Winkle" at Booth's opens the present week.... Mlle. Persini will sing *Marguerite* in "Le Petit Faust," at the Grand Opera-house, for the first time this evening.... Mr. Beckett performs at Lina Edwin's.... The Fourteenth-street Theatre, under the management of Messrs. Wheatleigh and Snyder, is to begin the season of English drama to-night with "Elizabeth." Mrs. F. W. Lander will appear, and the aid of Messrs. Taylor and Becks, hitherto given the lady in the same piece, has been secured her once more.

Musical.

NILSSON CONCERTS.

The last concert of the Nilsson series takes place at Steinway Hall this evening. Miss Nilsson will sing "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," "Casta Diva," and the soprano's share of the quartet from "Rigoletto." Wednesday, she will appear in Brooklyn, and Friday she will be first heard in Boston. On the day following, and not until then, we shall be enlightened as to her position in art.

Equestrian.

NOVELTY AT THE CIRCUS.

Mr. Chas. Fillis, an English rider of note, and M. Lozada, a Parisian juggler, have joined Mr. Lent's troupe at the New-York Circus, and will make their first bow in the arena to-night. Battoute leaps by the whole company will also be a new feature of the evening's bill.

The Fishery Troubles—Petition for Non-Intercourse With Canada—Indemnity Demanded for Captured Vessels.

A petition, the full text of which we give below, has lately been circulated for signature round all the towns and villages in New-England:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

This memorial respectfully represents that owing to the coercive principle adopted by the Dominion of Canada, whereby the treaty of 1818 is made the basis of arbitrary laws and regulations, the fishing interests of the United States being the most vulnerable point, have been subjected to outrage, directed with a view to accomplish the following results: To obtain satisfaction for alleged Fenian raids. To force the United States to renew the Reciprocity Treaty. To drive American fishermen from their waters, thereby reducing the number of fishing vessels, weakening the marine power of the United States and making a monopoly of the fishing business in the hands of the Canadians to supply our markets. To this end they have captured American fishing vessels, broken up their voyages and confiscated their fares. They have declared absolute non-intercourse with the fishermen of the United States, refusing the right to buy stores or supplies at any of their ports—driving them from their harbors where they had sought shelter—refusing the landing or bonding of American fish or mackerel for export to the United States. They have seized mackerel saved from vessels wrecked on their coast, refused supplies to disabled vessels, and harassed the fishermen in a manner peculiar to British authority. Your memorialists would therefore pray that a non-intercourse act be passed similar in its effects to that of Canada, whereby the same treatment may be applied to all vessels hailing from the British Provinces as that suffered by American fishermen. Also for an act prohibiting the importation of English or Canadian fish or mackerel, so long as American vessels are prohibited from taking fish or mackerel in so-called British waters. Also, that transportation in bond of merchandise for Canada through American territory be prohibited until Canadian ports are opened for transportation in bond of American fish, mackerel, or other merchandise to and from the United States. Also, that the United States demand full and complete indemnity for vessels and cargoes captured, and for all detentions and outrages committed on fishing vessels and their crews by British armed vessels.

The foregoing is thus commented upon by the Toronto *Globe* of the 28th inst.: "The conduct of Canadians is denounced as 'arbitrary,' simply because it was thought better to reserve Canadian mackerel for Canadian fishermen, and because American vessels found poaching in Canadian waters have been seized and confiscated. A boy might as well complain of a baker not allowing him to help himself to his buns without the requisite preliminary of paying; or a sturdy beggar might think it hard that he should not be allowed by a farmer to take as many apples as he pleased and sell them, when the farmer preferred to sell them himself, or give them to his children. The most sensible of American journals have frankly acknowledged that it was perfectly absurd for Americans to claim the right of fishing as they liked in Canadian waters, and that if Canadian authorities chose to be hard upon those who did, it could not be helped. Their great protection against Canadian insolence is to keep out of Canadian waters. It seems that their 'little game' has been so interfered with during the past months that nothing will satisfy the fishermen of New-England but absolute non-intercourse between them and Canada. Very well, so be it. But that will neither increase the amount of fish caught by the Americans nor supply more fully the demands for such brain-producing material on the part of American consumers."

POLITICAL.

THE STATE.

Republican Orators on the Stump.

Republican meetings are announced by the State Committee to take place as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 31.

Ovid (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Geneva (Evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, New-York—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, New-York—Hon. Horace Greeley, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Gouverneur—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Jamestown—Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.
Oneonta—Gen. John L. Swift.
De Ruyter—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Victor—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Schuylerville—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio.
Waterville—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Philadelphia—Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Olean—William H. Grace.
Scriba's Corners—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, Hon. B. Doolittle.

TUESDAY, NOV. 1.

Palmyra (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Canandaigua (Evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Cooperstown—Gen. John L. Swift.
Waverly—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Champlain—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Clifton—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Oxford—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Angelica—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Schenectady—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
No. 123 West Houston-street, New-York—Hon. Ethan Allen.
Waterport—Hon. George Bowen, Hon. E. L. Pitts.
Mechanicsville—Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio.
Montgomery Village—C. D. Murray.
Newark Valley—Hon. John H. Selkreg.
Redfield—Col. A. D. Shaw.
West Chester—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Oswego—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.

Ithaca—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.
Watkins (Afternoon)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Lewis—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Hannibal—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Phelps—Hon. J. F. Manning.
Ballston Spa—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Cancadea—Hon H. Boardman Smith.
Cambridge—H. P. Crozier, Esq.
Newburg—Gen. John L. Swift.
Pulaski—Gen. T. M. Hite.
Sterling Works—C. D. Murray.
Oyster Bay—Rev. C. B. Ray.
Mount Vernon—J. J. Couch.
Hempstead—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Corner Fifth-avenue and Ninth-street, South Brooklyn—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Amenia—Major James Haggerty.
Hunt's Corners—Col. A. D. Shaw.
Hillsdale—A. H. Farren, Esq., and H. P. O'Neal, Esq.

THURSDAY, NOV. 3.

Cooper Institute, New-York—Hon. Roscoe Conkling and Hon. Edwards Pierrepont.
Auburn—Hon. Joseph R. Hawley.
Crown Point—Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Albion—Hon. Roswell Hart and G. C. Davison, Esq.
Middletown—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Oswego Town—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Galway—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Northport—J. J. Couch, Esq.
Suspension Bridge—R. Weil, (German.)
Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn—Major James Haggerty and Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Cleveland—Col. A. D. Shaw.
West Brighton—Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Twelfth Ward, Brooklyn—Capt. Eugene O'Shea.
Livingston—A. H. Farren, Esq., and James P. O'Neil, Esq.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4.

Syracuse—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Rochester—Hon E. Delafield Smith.
River-Head (evening)—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. A. W. Tenney.
South Hannibal—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Fonda's Bush—Hon. Mahlon Chance.
Walden—Gen. Robert Avery.
Amboy Centre—Col. A. D. Shaw.

SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

Wellsville—Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Brooklyn—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford and Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Hudson—Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.
North Scriba—Hon. D. C. Littlejohn and Hon. D. G. Fort.
Parish—Col. A. D. Shaw.

THE CANVASS.

The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District in place of THOMAS C. PLATT, declined, reassembles in Owego, Tioga County, today.

Col. JOEL L. ASPER, who, seeking re-election to Congress, announced himself as an independent candidate in the Seventh District of Missouri, has withdrawn, leaving the field clear for I. C. PARKER, Protection Republican, and Major J. H. ELLIS, Revenue-tariff Republican.

The Rondout *Freeman* speaks of Mr. JAMES G. LINDSLEY, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, as pre-eminently a man of common sense, and it says that in the district there are hundreds of Democrats who are among his friends, and especially is this the case in Rondout.

The Syracuse *Journal* calls for the publication of the full list of "influential Republicans" who, it is claimed, signed the request to Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY to run as an independent candidate for Congress. It says that it hears daily of names of leading Republicans being on those papers, who deny indignantly that they have signed them.

ANDREW CORNWALL is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twentieth District, Herkimer, Lewis and Jefferson Counties.

Many Republican papers in Rhode Island speak highly of the two Democratic candidates for Congress, and the Newport *News* thinks it barely possible that Col. GEORGE H. BROWNE may be elected in the Second District.

There has been formed in Staten Island a "Young Democracy" which will only support the best men, irrespective of party. They intend at the coming election to respect no parties, but will give their indorsement to any men who are supposed to be trustworthy, and not allied with thieves. The Chairman of the Association is Mr. HENRY DEGAN, who disclaims all connection with other societies of the name in the City of New-York.

The Newark (N. J.) *Journal* favors minority representation, and expresses the belief that this reform is to be the work of the Democratic Party.

ALVIN COOK has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eighth District of Massachusetts. He says that the Convention literally took him from the sheep-cote—for he is nothing but a plain farmer—and that should he, "by Providence or chance, happen to be elected, he would strive to brace himself up to the heavy responsibilities of the position."

The Newport *News* places the name of Hon. THOMAS DAVIS at the head of its columns as candidate for Congress in the First District of Rhode Island, saying that it believes him to be honest and capable, and attached to neither of the great families which aspire to the control of the State.

Hon. GEORGE W. WOODWARD has removed to Philadelphia, and will make that city his home.

Mr. JOSIAH RICH has declined the Democratic nomination for Assembly, in the Third District of Monroe County.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that in no State of the Union do election returns come in so slowly as in West Virginia. The only telegraph in the State is that along the railroad lines, and these reach but a small part of the State.

Of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Massachusetts, the Salem *Gazette* says: "Mr. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT is an 'Old Line Whig' rather than a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, and is probably nominated in the hope that he may draw some votes from such Republicans as are not friendly to Gen. BUTLER, who, we have heard, has actually harbored the hope that he might go back with substantial unanimity. Mr. ENDICOTT is a gentleman of high standing, as a lawyer and citizen, and the Democrats might have looked further and done worse. If the Democrats were strong enough to elect their man, Mr. ENDICOTT is not the kind of man they would have been likely to nominate."

Judge A. VAN WORMER, who favors a protective tariff, has announced that he is a candidate for Congress in the Second District of Missouri. Major DOUGLAS DALE, a candidate in the Fifth District of the same State, has withdrawn. This leaves the contest to GEORGE R. SMITH, liberal Republican, and SAMUEL S. BURDETT, the present member, and the regular Republican candidate. The St. Louis *Republican* (Democratic) says the latter will be elected.

Some of the Massachusetts papers are earnestly inquiring how old a man must be to render him ineligible to membership in clubs of the Young Democracy.

The Democratic leaders in Rochester made an energetic effort recently to get together a meeting of Germans to ratify their State ticket. There were excellent music and excellent speakers, fine weather and lots of fire-works, but there were very few German Democrats. There were just eighty persons present. A correspondent writes us: "The Germans in Western New-York are sick of Tammany, and Monroe County is good for 2,500 to 3,000, and Rochester for 500 to 800 Republican majority."

The Republican State Central Committee of Delaware have issued an address of encouragement and good cheer to the party in the State, telling them that victory is within their grasp, and that, if they but do their duty earnestly, THOMAS B. COURSEY, an honest and upright Kent County farmer, will be elected Governor; JOSHUA T. HEALD, to whom much of the prosperity and enterprise of the City of Wilmington is due, will be elected to Congress; a liberal Legislature, [illegible] bury to the United States Senate, will be chosen; the present [illegible] and [illegible] State taxes will be amended; and the bonds of the State will be worth what they purport to be.

THE TAMMANY TROOPS.

Excitement in National Guard Circles—Rumors that the Militia is to be Used by the Ring—A Desperate Movement in Contemplation.

The panic that has been created in the ranks of the Tammany Democracy, no longer to be called "The Unterrified," by the action of the General Government in ordering the concentration of regular troops in the forts of New-York until after the forthcoming election, has produced considerable agitation in National Guard circles. The cry of the adherents of the Ring that the National authorities only seek a pretext to place "Federal" bayonets at the polls, has been so often repeated that they now almost believe their phantom to be a reality, and the leaders are understood to be thoroughly frightened at the prospect. They know how difficult it will be to curb the ruffianly instincts of the desperadoes in their pay, and that very little provocation will serve to start a riot. The event of a riot is only feared by the Ring because it will put a stop to the polling of votes, a result which will prove disastrous to the desired success of their ticket in this City. Under these circumstances, various remedies have been projected, the most startling being a proposed attempt to use certain regiments in the First Division National Guard, with the intent of seizing certain portions of the City for the purpose of giving their organized gangs of repeaters full and unrestricted liberty to roll up the desired majority for HOFFMAN and the other Ring candidates.

So bold have been the utterances of the underlings of the party, that large numbers of our citizen soldiers have become thoroughly alarmed, and the threatened movement has been made the subject of serious discussion. It is claimed by militia officers, who are also honest citizens, that the Ring has been for some time tampering with the First Division, and by giving prominent officers lucrative positions under the City Government, rendered them subservient to the behests of the leaders who have so long robbed the City treasury with impunity. It is well known that the Ninth Regiment is in great part filled up with the employés of GOULD and FISK, the latter being commandant. His staff consists of Erie officials, all drawing high salaries, and the entire organization is the property of the Colonel. This is not all. The Colonel of another regiment, (the Twenty-second) holds a maisterial position under the Ring, and more than one officer under him enjoys lucrative employment in City offices. The commandant of a third regiment (the Seventh) is a servant of one of the Commissioners, appointed by permission if not at the request of the Ring. A staff-officer of the regiment, although a Republican, was a prominent aid of the Grand Marshal in the Tammany torch-light procession of Thursday night. He was induced, during the Summer, to relinquish a good business and accept a high salaried office in one of the newly constructed Departments. He was compelled to join the procession under pain of losing his position. It is known that fully one-third of the officers of that regiment are either in the pay of, or closely identified in interest with the Ring. There are other regiments more or less officered by men who draw their sustenance and inspiration from those who now hold the reins of power, and place. One of the National Guard regiments (the Sixty-Ninth) has been so largely reinforced by politicians that it has become a by-word in the Division, as Aldermen, Magistrates, Judges, Coroners, Court clerks, contractors, and a list of other office-holders are enrolled in its ranks with the understanding that their duty is to be considered nominal. The fact that the General commanding the division was retained as a Fire Commissioner by the Ring is also commented upon by members of the National Guard, and certain acts of his are considered ominous signs of collusion with the Ring.

By these means the Ring imagine that they have exclusive control over a portion of the First Division, and it is considered very probable that they will attempt to use these commands to resist the officers of the National Government in the discharge of their duties at the polls on election day. So bold have been the utterances of those in the pay of Tammany, that measures have already been taken by members of these organizations to sound the real sentiments of the rank and file, and rouse them to a realizing sense of the danger that threatens.

It will be necessary to explain the method with which our citizen soldiery are to be used for political purposes. It is understood that in the event of a stern effort on the part of the United States supervisors to check or prevent any attempts at repeating or fraudulent voting, certain gangs of ruffians will be set loose with orders to rescue prisoners from the United States Deputy Marshals, and thus create an incipient riot. Under cover of necessity, Mayor HALL will summon the desired aid of the militia, in order that the arrival of the national troops may be forestalled. As the Mayor has the power, through the State authorities, to call out the militia to repress civil disturbances which prove too strong for the Police, the aim will be to place our local military in the streets in order that the national troops may be pronounced unnecessary. Once under arms the militia will be at the beck and call of the Ring, and repeaters will go on with their work rejoicing. If a call for the militia is issued by the Mayor, those regiments under the command of Tammany officers will of course be selected, in order that the work cut out for the "Tammany" bayonets may be carried out to the letter.

Such is a faint outline of the plot now believed to be hatched out by the Tammany leaders, and the persistent appeals made by them and their followers not to create a disturbance are meant to have precisely the contrary effect. One of the District-Attorneys has already publicly promised the aid of his office and the criminal Courts to punish any who may interfere with Democratic repeaters, and his cry is the keynote to the entire scheme. That the members of the National Guard apprehend the situation at its true value is well known, and the agitation already inaugurated bids fair to seriously impair the efficiency of certain organizations. Men have been heard to declare that they will not respond to any call that may be issued, as they object to being made the instruments of a political clique or party, and even in those regiments where no suspicion of Tammany influence among their officers is entertained, the feeling of distrust has extended itself, and the consequence is, that, like everything the Ring has touched, the First Division is rendered insubordinate and a corrupt organization. The feeling has grown upon officers having the best interests of our militia at heart that the division has been gradually drifting into the vile position of a political machine, and the effects are every day more and more apparent to those cognizant of the inside influences existing. Some of the regiments whose officers are averse to any affiliation with the Ring are unable to obtain even the merest necessities in their armories or equipments, while others who have no such compunctions enjoy the most lavish expenditures in their behalf.

These are no idle statements, made with sensational intent, but a reflection of sentiments existing in the National Guard, and it will be well for our citizens to be on the alert and avoid any collision with gangs of lawless men who may parade the streets on election day. The scheme of the Tammany leaders, desperate and foolhardy as it may appear, will undoubtedly fail, for the efforts of the supervisors appointed by Marshal SHARPE will be sustained in a manner that will obviate the necessity of any troops, whether local or national, being called upon.

CENSUS RETURNS VERIFIED.

A Practical Answer to Mayor Hall's Proclamation—Stubborn Facts and Figures.

It was presumed by some people when Mayor HALL issued his message and proclamation, Sept. 10, that he did so with some positive proof of the alleged inaccuracies of the census. Gen. SHARPE, in his answer to that message, gave some evidence of having his faith shaken in the reliability of his assistants, the charges against them having emanated from so high an official source. But in order to establish the honesty of his intentions in making the census, he sent a letter to the Mayor, requesting his coöperation in correcting the supposed errors. He also offered to make a test count of the old Tenth District of the Sixth Ward, which, by the returns of the census, had cast a larger vote at the last election than its entire population. Receiving no answer to these communications, except the information already vouchsafed that a committee had the matter in charge, Gen. SHARPE, after waiting for a considerable length of time for the Mayor's action, finally closed his books last Monday, and his official report was published in the TIMES of Tuesday. Before doing so in many of those districts lately created by the Mayor, he has caused a most careful re-enumeration, not for the purpose of altering the returns, which were made by the Assistant Marshals first appointed—which have been given officially as the lawful basis of representation—but in order to test the accuracy of their returns, and thus "make assurance doubly sure."

Below is given, as an example of Mayor HALL's new districting, the result of the enumeration in the old Ninth District, as redistricted so as to form four new ones. This district has been re-enumerated and returns fully made by five Assistant Marshals, specially appointed by United States Marshal SHARPE:

POPULATION OF THE NEW DISTRICTS.

Fourteenth District	154
Fifteenth District	242
Sixteenth District	677
Seventeenth District	386
Total	1,459

Population of the old Ninth District by the official returns, 1,643. Vote of the Ninth District, November, 1869, 1,010; vote May, 1839, 1,045.

It will be seen that the vote of the Ninth District was more than two-thirds of the population.

At the head of the proclamation of the Mayor redistricting the City is the section of the election law which says, "that there shall not be more than 400 voters in each election district." Another example of the Mayor's carefulness in this particular is that of the Twenty-third Election District, Sixth Ward, a part of the old Tenth District, which returns as a result of re-enumeration a population of eighty.

Upon a canvass of this district the greater part of it was found to be occupied by stores, manufactories and workshops. The only dwelling-houses in the district are six old rookeries situated at the junction of Baxter and Canal streets, and the only other evidence of a resident population were a small party of United States soldiers at the recruiting office, No. 100 Walker-street, and a restaurant keeper and family on Walker-street, near Broadway. It is surprising that Mayor HALL, with his familiarity with the City, could have been so deceived as to suppose that there were 400 voters within the boundaries of this district. The most charitable construction that can be put upon his action is that it was a blunder, like that of leaving an entire block out of the Seventeenth Ward, in which there was a wholesale disfranchisement of voters. The error in this instance was rectified, though illegally, but the Twenty-third District, with its entire population of 80, remains unchanged. The Tammany repeaters of the districts given are a "little backward in coming forward" this year, as shown by the returns of registration as far as complete, and herewith subjoined:

Fourteenth District	7	Nineteenth District	64
Fifteenth District	38	Twentieth District	70
Sixteenth District	25	Twenty-first District	52
Seventeenth District	26	Twenty-third District	12
Eighteenth District	24		

Possibly a wholesome dread of the Election law deterred the hitherto unterrified repeaters from "rushing it" on the first day.

POLICE ELECTION ORDER.

Duties of the Police as to the Registration and Election Defined.

Superintendent KELSO last evening issued his first general order, which begins by calling the attention of the members of the Police force specially to the provisions of acts of Congress and of the laws of this State, imposing on them specific duties to be performed on the ensuing days for registering the names of voters, and on the day of election. Certain of them relate only to the days for registry, others only to the day of election, and still others relate equally to all of these days. These laws affect the rights of the electors, as well as the duties of members of the Police force.

The law authorizing the appointment of United States supervisors, and their duties on registration days, is then quoted, and the Superintendent says:

The members of the force will see that these persons have full opportunity to exercise the rights, and perform the duties conferred and enjoined by this act of Congress, and that they are not interfered with in the discharge of their duties.

Then coming to the duties of the Police on the day of the election, it is said:

The provisions of recent acts of Congress, and the provisions of the present State Election law, against fraudulent voting, are quite similar. The acts of Congress, and also the laws of this State, authorize the presence at the polls of certain designated officers, all of whom must be protected in the discharge of their duties, while the access for voters to the polls must be kept open and unobstructed. The Police force has heretofore been able to preserve the public peace and maintain order at elections, and there is no doubt of their ability to preserve the one and maintain the other at the ensuing election, and these duties they are required to perform. Certain United States officers are also "authorized to preserve order" at the ensuing election, and with their co-operative efforts to that end, there should not be any disturbance or any obstacle to the prompt and safe exercise by every legal voter of the right to vote.

Extended quotations are then made from the State laws and the acts of Congress defining the duties of State and national election officers, and the order then concludes with the following caution: The members of the force have the same duties to perform as heretofore on the days of registration and election. They are charged with the duty of preserving order, and of seeing that every person authorized to register his name, or to vote, is not molested in the lawful and orderly exercise of their rights. The members of the force will be calm, considerate and forbearing, whatever circumstances calculated to irritate them may arise; but in the performance of their clear duty, they will be prompt and fearless in repressing disorder, and arresting offenders, and keeping access to places of registration and to the polls open and unobstructed.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Tammany Traffickers in "Justice."

The system of petty terrorism and individual persecution to which the Tammany Ring is resorting in the present canvass, indicate the desperate straits to which they are driven in the hope of propping up their declining fortunes. Having exhausted the resources of bribery and official patronage, they now descend to threats against individuals. On Saturday, a respectable man belonging to the Anti-Tammany wing of the Democracy, who had been appointed a Government supervisor of the registry in one of the Districts of the Twenty-second Ward, and who faithfully served the first day of the registry, resigned his office, and gave as a reason that a brother of his, who committed some kind of a misdemeanor a year ago, had been rearrested on the old charge, and threatened with immediate prosecution unless he (the supervisor) gave up his position. This is only one of a dozen similar cases that have come to our knowledge. The provisions of the Excise law relating to the sale of liquor on Sundays, are being used to the same end. While no attempt has been made by the Excise Commissioners, for weeks past, to suppress the Sunday liquor traffic, they are now sending out notices to all saloon-keepers known to be hostile to the Ring, to "either shut their mouths, or shut their shops." PETER B. SWEENY has the reputation of being the "brains" of the Ring. Will he please inform the public whether this species of political warfare has the sanction of his gigantic intellect?

The Registration Today.

The registration of voters will be resumed today at 9 A. M., and will continue on Tuesday. Every citizen is compelled to register his name in person, in order to vote on the 8th of November. The most ample protection will be afforded voters, who need not fear being defrauded out of the right of suffrage by repeaters. The registry lists will be closely scrutinized, and any attempt at fraudulent registration or voting will be promptly punished. About 4,000 United States deputy marshals and supervisors will be present at the registration-places today.

Instructions from Cornelius Corson.

One of TWEED's tools, named CORNELIUS CORSON, who signs himself "Chief of the Bureau of Elections," busies himself in issuing instructions to registers as to their duty. His last pamphlet, entitled *Additional Registration Instructions*, contains an "opinion" purporting to come from "eminent counsel of both political parties," in which they declare their belief that the act of Congress to prevent election frauds is unconstitutional, and that it is "calculated, if not intended, to provoke resistance on the part of the State authorities." This "opinion," CORNELIUS CORSON informs the public, was given "at the request of the State authorities," which is a very comprehensive term. Will Mr. CORSON please issue another pamphlet, (printed at TWEED & CORSON's establishment in Centre-street, and paid for by the City,) informing the public who were the "authorities" that requested this opinion. He will also please state which one of the "eminent counsel of both political parties" belongs to the Republican Party. The following are the names of the counsel who (as CORSON says) give it as their opinion that the law of Congress is calculated, "if not intended," to provoke resistance on the part of the State authorities: E. W. Stoughton, George Ticknor Curtis, W. O. Bartlett, Joseph Bell, Charles Donohue.

A Raid on Poor Old Tammany.

This evening a mass-meeting will be held at Cooper Institute, of the citizens who are opposed to the present corrupt City Government, and favor the regular Democratic and Reform ticket, headed by Hon. THOMAS A. LEDWITH. Among the eminent persons advertised to speak are Gens. McMahon, Hillyer and Barnum, Hon. T. A. Ledwith and Hon. Levi S. Chatfield.

Political Brevities.

It is confidently expected that Judge WOODRUFF, of the Circuit Court, will preside tomorrow at the trial of the election repeaters.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the First Queens County District, will deliver addresses the coming week in the villages of Manhasset, Roslyn, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Hicksville and Farmingdale.

The great interest in politics in Suffolk County centres in the two candidates for Assembly. Mr. E. W. PEARSALL, the Democratic candidate, is a country gentleman of great wealth, and resides at Brentwood, on the Long Island Railroad. Mr. GEORGE F. CARMAN is the Republican candidate. He resides at Patchogue, on the South-side Railroad, and is well known to the county, his name being prominent before it for many years, first as Sheriff and then as Collector of the First District under LINCOLN. More interest is being taken in the election on account of the active Assembly canvass, than at any election since BUCHANAN's second election, every paper in the county coming out openly either for one candidate or the other.

There is an association in Suffolk County called the "White Man's Association," with headquarters at Mattituck. They claim to be a branch of the Democratic Party, and keep the organization up at present to oppose negro suffrage. At a meeting called for the purpose of receiving the Democratic candidate for Assembly, a few evenings since, resolutions were passed in which it was resolved that the Fifteenth Amendment is unconstitutional and iniquitous, and that they discountenance all political parties or associations that advocate negro equality, and that they recognize in JOHN T. HOFFMAN a faithful and earnest supporter of a white man's government.

The Republicans of Woodside, N. J., met on Friday evening, and organized the Woodside Republican Club, with the following officers: President, J. S. GAMBLE; Vice-President, Jos. I. DOWLING; Secretary, H. GLASSFORD; Treasurer, HORACE CARTER. Last evening the Club procured stages and attended the ratification meeting at Franklin Hall, at which Mr. JOHN HILL, the nominee for Congress from that District, spoke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advice of Gerrit Smith to His Colored Brethren—He Urges Them to Vote for Prohibition.

PETERBORO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Hon. GERRIT SMITH has issued a letter addressed to his colored brethren in which he gives them some advice with regard to their political behavior, and calls upon them especially to labor with the Anti-dram-shop Party. At the beginning of his letter he says:

"I deeply desire the death of the Democratic Party. I know, however, but one way to kill it, and that is to kill the dram-shop. Its life is emphatically in the dram-shop. Perhaps you desire its death as deeply as I do. Nevertheless, it is but too true that you, or at least the most of you, are, in effect, at work to keep it alive, and to gain for it a no-distant triumph. For as all who vote with the Republican Party make themselves responsible for the upholding of the dram-shop, so do they make themselves guilty of supplying the Democratic Party with its life-blood. The dram-shop is, indeed, a mightier weapon in the hands of the Democratic than in the hands of the Republican Party. Nevertheless, the one no more than the other dares to dispense with it—dares to demand the suppression of dram-selling." "He thinks that with the help of the negro vote it the Anti-dram-shop Party will have such strength as to induce the Republicans to take up its principles. The colored men especially, he says, should do what they can to save the country from what he calls rum ruin, as a suitable return for their own emancipation. After alluding to the spread of intemperance among the colored population, he says: "I do not ask you to forget that the Republican Party was for the freedom of your race, and the Democratic Party against it. They were then as unlike as at that point as they are now alike in their policy of upholding the dram-shop. But I do ask you not to listen to the insulting as well as nonsensical declarations that the freedmen will be disfranchised, and even re-enslaved, if, at some election, the Democratic Party should (as it is now certain it cannot at the next) become a majority. The infamous "white man's party" will, if it shall ever attempt to rob of their rights our African-descended freemen, learn a lesson in fire and blood not at all less appalling than that which was learned in San Domingo."

Republican Rally at Boston—New County Convention.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District had a grand rally in the Music Hall here last night, bringing out nearly 3,000 people. Hon. A. A. RICE presided and delivered the opening address. Speeches were also made by Hon. EMERY WASHBURN, Hon. HENRY L. DAWES and Gen. HALL, of Maine.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Fenton and Sheldon men have called a Congressional and County Convention at Mayville, to meet tomorrow.

The West Virginia Election—Democratic Gains.

WHEELING, West Va., Oct. 30.—The *Register* issues an extra this morning, presenting returns from twenty-three of the fifty-two counties composing the State, showing a Democratic majority of over 5,000, and adds that the other twenty-nine counties will give a clear majority of 5,000.

Senator Conkling and the Constitution—A Correction by John Quincy Adams.

QUINCY, Oct. 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the Boston Post:

I am informed by the inclosed letter that in the concluding paragraph of my letter to Hon. JAMES M. KEITH, recently published by you, I unwittingly wronged a political opponent. Will you be so very kind as to aid me to make all the reparation in my power, by printing the inclosure with this note, and thereby greatly oblige. Your obedient servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

MR. CONKLING'S LETTER.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Some time ago I saw in the New-York *World* a statement that I had uttered the following language:

"The people cannot be reminded too often that the platform of the Republican Party has taken the place of that decayed and worm-eaten bequest of the fathers of the Republic—the Constitution of the United States."

More recently I observe, in your letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, that you extract, in quotation marks, a portion of this language, and say the words are those of a Republican Senator of the United States. Although you do not refer to me by name, the identity of the language, and your mode of introducing it, leave no doubt that your allusion was to me.

I think it not improper, therefore, to call your attention to it, and to say that I have never uttered the sentiment in question, or anything like it. Your obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq., Quincy, Mass.

The Albany Police—Commissioners Nominated.

On Saturday, the Republican City Convention, at Albany, nominated JOHN C. FELTMAN, JOHN BENSON, ARTHUR BOTT and WM. DEYERMAND for Police Commissioners. The Albany *Journal* of the same day says of the nominations:

"All the candidates are prominent, influential, and popular citizens. All of them are widely acquainted, and as highly respected as they are well known. Their eminent fitness and qualifications for the important and responsible duties devolving upon the Police Commissioners will be universally recognized. With such men presiding over this department of our local Government, our citizens would have a perfect guarantee of public order and security. They would direct it with conspicuous fairness and impartiality and with sole reference to the public interests. The contrast between the character of this ticket and that of its Democratic competitor—embracing as the latter does one individual who has himself been in the hands of the Police, and others who are only bitter partisans—must impress itself upon all fair-minded citizens, and command for our candidates a wide and strong support irrespective of party associations."

A Duel that is Not Likely to Take Place.

The great Malibran-Chandor duel, more fully referred to in another column, assumed another and less tragical aspect late last evening. The warrant issued by Justice DOWLING for the arrest of CHANDOR was intrusted to Detective WOOLDRIDGE, who went to Williamsbridge, in Westchester County, where he found CHANDOR, and, taking him into custody, brought him to Police Head-quarters, where his antagonist was detained, and the two meeting in the clutches of the law, became friends with such amazing and suspicious rapidity as to recall the famous Tupman-Slammer duel with extreme vividness, so far as concerned the great anxiety of the alarmed Mr. Tupman to induce Mr. Winkle to inform the authorities of the contemplated contest, and thus render it impossible. It was the general's opinion that, had Superintendent KELSO declined to act in the matter, both parties would have bewailed their unfortunate dilemma.

It appears that the challenge was from CHANDOR, and was founded upon an alleged insult from MALIBRAN. CHANDOR being upon intimate terms with the latter, was introduced at his house to a young, beautiful, and wealthy young lady, to whom he then and subsequently paid great attention. He was then engaged to a lady at Fordham, and this fact being mentioned to the new attraction, she referred to it on his next visit, and he supposing she had obtained the information from MALIBRAN, resented that gentleman's interference in his affairs by the challenge. It is proper to state that this version of the [illegible] for the journey, and had selected Melrose as the scene of the desperate encounter. There was romance, too, in the information spread abroad early in the day as to the parties, as the second principal later in the day was changed by [illegible] fact from JUAN CHANDOR, a Spaniard, to plain JOHN A. CHANDOR, a native of New-York.

At a late hour last night the belligerents were seated in the detectives' parlor whiling away their time with an excellent supper, garnished with anecdotes of a dubious character. There was no fury in their aspect, and, in fact, they announced unequivocally that the affair was "off." To this most lame and impotent conclusion came the [illegible] of Saturday night.

RELIGIOUS.

A BROAD PLATFORM.

The Spirit of Christ the Law of the Church—Sermon of Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

At the Lee-avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening, Rev. J. HYATT SMITH preached before a large and deeply-interested audience, taking for his text the ninth chapter of Mark, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth verses. His theme was, "The Spirit of Christ the Law of the Church."

He dwelt upon the narrow-minded bigotry of man, who had the advantage of the immediate presence, teaching and example of Christ, and showed the intolerance of John—the loving John—and his companions in forbidding a man to cast out a devil in the name of Jesus because he followed not after their faith. To this spirit of intolerance he put in contrast the spirit of Christ, and in the light of the divine example he read the duty of the Church. The Baptist Church, he said, has ever avowed and defended liberty, boldly declaring that neither Church nor State shall legislate for the conscience of man, or dare to extend the sceptre of government over his convictions of duty. For this principle of liberty many of the noblest of her faith have gone to the stake, and many more have received at the hand of Protestantism itself in the day of intolerance long gone by, fines and stripes, imprisonment and punishment. It was for conscience sake that BUNYAN spent twelve years in Bedford Jail. It was for conscience sake that WILLIAMS suffered banishment, that CLARKE and his companions went to a Boston prison, and HOLMES was scourged in the public square of that city, until a pool of blood was at his heels. Surely the sore experience of the Church should teach her a lesson of charity toward all men everywhere who take a stand for conscience sake. The Church or association which deals an anathema against such a man, or the print which turns its cheap artillery of invective, abuse, threat and ridicule upon him, are manifesting precisely the spirit which in another century imprisoned, whipped and burned Baptists. United around a common cross, rejoicing in a common Savior, and entering the fold of Christ through the same watery door, the Baptists should ever allow the largest liberty of conscience, and exercise toward every disciple the broadest charity. The pastor of Lee-avenue Church is no heretic. A good Baptist, he is quite too wet to burn by all the fagots that may be piled and lighted by the misguided zeal of minister or editor—Church or print. He holds and preaches Repentance, Faith, and Baptism. He declares that saving faith must precede baptism, and knows no baptism but immersion. He declares also that the door of the visible Church is baptism. The Lord's Supper is a memorial banquet—a love-feast given by Christ to his disciples everywhere, for all time. No form of invitation was framed by Him who spread the table, but rather the divine commandment, "Do this in remembrance of me." All forms of invitation are the inventions of men, and not the word of God. The Gospel herald, the minister and servant of the Lord, may announce the feast; a brother in Christ—it would be presumption for him to invite by terms of his own devising his brethren to a table as much theirs as his own. And this mode of announcement is rapidly growing to be the order of the Baptist pulpit. Believing baptism to be the door of the Lord's house still, your preacher will not institute an inquisition at the Supper to see if each one has been baptized. Nay, if he sees some Christ-loving disciple (unbaptized) but conscientiously partaking, he will not send him away, but rather leave the responsibility of the act to the communicant, and at some early day strive to teach the brother the way to the sacred river. Still further, if a member of Lee-avenue Church should find himself in some neighboring church of another faith on ordinance day, and hungering and thirsting for the bread and wine of the Kingdom, or drawn by the bands of love of some friend or kindred there, should sit and partake of the feast, it is not in the heart of your preacher to arraign such member as a subject of discipline. He believes the privilege exercised lies within the sacred territory of soul-liberty, and is quite beyond the jurisdiction of the Church. The Gospel Church today needs less form and more fruit; less creed and more Christ. The different branches of the Church, retaining their distinctive character, are getting nearer to each other. There is a broad platform of union for the many divisions of the Baptist Church, calling only for a sacrifice of prejudice, and asking no surrender of principle. Already the preachers and the people are moving toward this position, where I trust we shall hear no more of "close" or "open" communion, "Free-will" or Bond-will Baptists, "neither bond nor free," but all one in Christ—a mighty army bearing at its head a banner emblazoned with the cross and inscribed with the words: "One Lord, one faith, one baptism." While I hold and preach the faith of the church at whose altars I minister, still, in the spirit of Christ declared in the text, I recognize any one working for God and humanity, acting in the name of Jesus, as my brother. I claim fellowship and holy kindred with men everywhere, of any creed or no creed, who love God and their fellow men. My charity can cover their errors, and my love can admire and emulate their virtues.

THE SCROOBY PILGRIMS.

Their Sufferings and Flight—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon.

Yesterday morning Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON, of New-Haven, one of the ablest Congregationalists in the country, delivered an historical discourse at Dr. H. M. STORRS' Church, Court-street, Brooklyn, on "The Scrooby Manor-house and its Pilgrimage," being one of a series of discourses suggested by the 250th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, this being further the Congregational jubilee year.

The church was densely crowded, and great interest was manifested in the address. The text chosen was a characteristic one, and suggestive of simplicity of worship, being the eighth verse of the tenth of Hebrews, which reads as follows:

"Above, when he said, sacrifice and offering and burnt offerings, and offerings for sin thou wouldest not, neither hadst pleasure therein, which are offered by the law."

The speaker then reviewed at length the sufferings undergone by the Pilgrims in the English shires of Nottingham, Lincoln and York, before their flight to the friendly shores of Holland, where they were received in such a hospitable and noble manner by the Dutch authorities and the people, which treatment contrasted so favorably with the miserable persecutions they had been subjected to in their native land. Particularly selecting the cases of Elder BREWSTER, JOHN ROBINSON, and their connection with the manor-house at Scrooby, where they worshiped God after the dictates of their own hearts, untrameled by priestly interference, he followed them in their perilous adventures until they, with their families and friends, reached the City of Leyden, the haven of their desires. He described their perils undergone by land and water, with great feeling, and also the persecutions they had to submit to at the hands of the authorities before leaving England, and the treachery of sea captains and others, who, seeing their poverty and lack of credentials, gave them over for incarceration in the common jails. In describing their voyage to their New-England home from Holland, he said: At the time appointed the men and women, accompanied by their children and goods, went down to the beach to place themselves on shipboard, but the Captain failed to keep his contract, so they had to pass the night under the canopy of heaven. The next day the ship hove in sight, and the process of embarking the women and children was almost completed, when the skipper saw a number of armed men approaching. Thereupon he swore a great Dutch oath and put to sea, leaving a large number on the wild sea-coast. For fourteen days did the vessel buffet the gales without light of sun, moon or stars until it eventually arrived off the coast of Norway. The sufferings of the poor creatures on board were very great, being in ignorance of what was happening to those dear ones they had left behind, and being without sufficient clothing to withstand the severity of the weather. They were carried from one point to another, till at length, fairly bewildered, they did not know what to do, and hope seemed to have fled their breasts. At length, however, all managed to get over here, by the special Providence of God. Their cause became famous, and their godly carriage gained them great respect. Many more came over, and they got together and founded a church without a Bishop in this country where they become highly honored on account of their sobriety of discourse and God-fearing manner of life. The tribulation they underwent will go down to all posterity, while the deeds of noble men are recorded, and we, on our part, should never allow their memory to grow dim, or fail to revere the noble stand they made against priestly persecutions before abandoning their native land. They are the men who courageously surmounted the rocky ramparts of this country, and made a lasting name for themselves, which will survive through the lapse of ages. We may esteem it an honor to be successors of such saintly and honored men, who planted their Church in this land, and who by their consecrated act have made unto themselves a perpetual crown of glory. In conclusion, let us walk in their steps, and of those who have so nobly carried out God's word. All honor to Scrooby Manor House, to which we owe the Separatist Church of New-England.

OTHER SERVICES.

One Hundred and Fourth Anniversary of the John-Street M. E. Church.

The one hundred and fourth anniversary of the dedication of the John-street M. E. Church was celebrated yesterday. At 9 A. M. a love-feast was held under the charge of Rev. E. L. JANES, in which a very large congregation joined, and many interesting experiences were related. At 10½ the regular morning services commenced. Rev. Dr. TIFFANY, of Newark, ascending the pulpit, said he held in his hand the very Bible from which the sainted PHILIP EMBURY, one hundred and four years ago on this very day, read the text of his discourse. He (the preacher) would read his text from that Bible. It would be the fourth verse of the fifth chapter of the First Epistle of St. John: "For whatsoever is born of God overcometh the world, even our faith." The reverend gentleman then preached an able discourse from these words, showing what faith is and how it must be strained.

Rev. L. S. WEED, pastor of the Church, subsequently made a few remarks, during which he said that for one hundred years and more a church had stood on the spot where they were now worshiping, and he trusted that when the last trump sounded a church would still be found here. A short time ago he, through the medium of the Press, expressed the hope that some one would endow this church with $50,000, the interest on which would be sufficient to make the endowment fund perpetual. This morning he had received a letter from a gentleman, stating that he would give $500 to the fund. If, said Mr. WEED, he received a few more letters like that he would go to work and raise the fund. He then read a statement of the financial condition of the Church, showing that the congregation had paid off $13,000 of indebtedness, but that about $2,500 was owing for current expenses, which he hoped to raise during the day. A subscription was then taken up and the benediction pronounced.

At 3 P. M. a reunion of the old pastors and members of the Church took place, which was largely attended. In the evening a discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. [illegible]WAY. At all the services the church was crowded to overflowing.

[illegible] by Rev. T. T. Kendrick.

Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, pastor of the Methodist Church, Grand-street, Williamsburg, lectured last evening on "The Causes that Justify a Divorce." "Whosoever shall put away his wife except it be for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery."—Matthew xix, 9. The question of divorce, he remarked, could only wholly be settled by the Bible; to no other source could we look for the same authority. For God was author of the Bible and the marriage institutions; by His word alone should they be governed, and no earthly power was competent to change or modify that law. The Scriptural text was the basis of the only one true solution of the subject, and what "God had joined, no man, no tribunal, or human institution should put asunder." He strongly condemned the frivolous pretexts upon which a divorce was frequently given—incompatibility of temperament, dissimilarity of tastes and manners, desertion, and similar causes, and added that the existence of such laws was a natural cause which engendered innumerable domestic evils and destroyed the [illegible] influence which the marriage institution was intended by God to produce. It were better that individuals should suffer than that an institution which is the basis of all human good should be shaken or in the least endangered. The very knowledge of the ease with which divorces were produced operated on the minds of the wicked and discontented, and a cause for a divorce followed a wish for a separation. He asserted that the laws affording such a dissolution of marital right were in direct opposition to the laws of God, and were paving the way to a method of legalized polygamy which threatened the destruction of everything beautiful and good in the country. The effect of these was producing its natural result in the tone of the public mind, when scandals disclosing the secrets of married life were sought for with avidity. The Press pampered this unhealthy spirit, and with bitterness and sorrow he was compelled to avow that even Christian ministers so far forgot their sacred calling as, in well-known instances, to openly sympathize with it, and join in unhallowed wedlock those whose separation had not received the sanction of God or men. In conclusion, he warmly expressed a hope for a return of a truly Christian spirit which admitted of divorce under no circumstances save where the Savior Himself had definitely sanctioned it.

RIVER NOTES.

Nearly a Hundred Cousins of Lochy Ostrom—One of Her Playmates Appears—The Aiken Bogus Check—Safe Blown Open.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 30.—And still another chapter in the Lochy-Ostrom romance, and another rush of heirs for the miser's gold. Yesterday the case came before Surrogate FOWLER, WALTER D. WHEELER, the administrator of LOCHY's estate, having been notified to appear and show cause why letters of administration should not be granted one JEMMIMA MCKIBBIN, of Poughkeepsie, who claims to be LOCHY's blood relation. Hon. HOMER A. NELSON appeared as counsel for MARY FONDA. Next came Judge CHARLES WHEATON, who appeared for WALTER D. WHEELER; then Ex-Surrogate DORLAND, who represented the petitioner, JEMMIMA MCKIBBIN; next DANIEL W. GUERNSEY, who looked sharp for THOMAS and ELIZA LEWIS; EDWARD CRUMMEY, Esq., for MARGARET VERBALIN, WALTER FARRINGTON for H. HILDABRANT, and JAMES L. WILLIAMS, Esq., for JANE ROAME. Judge NELSON was the first talker. He said he came there as an heir-at-law. Judge WHEATON said, if Judge NELSON's client could establish her heirship, his client was ready to turn the administration over to her. Just here JOHN P. H. TALLMAN, Esq., brought out a new lot of heirs by way of a petition for letters of administration. They are all Poughkeepsie people, and all claim to be cousins. Here are their names: AMELIA TURNER, CLARISSA SAGE, JOHN A. LEWIS, THOMAS BOND, SAMUEL G. BOND, SARAH A. WHEELER, EZEKIEL BUYS, CATHARINE KING, JAMES BUYS, ISAAC BUYS, and WM. HENRY BUYS.

A GOOD JOKE FOR LAWYERS.

Judge NELSON, after the petition of Mr. TALLMAN was received, addressed the Court. He said he expected to prove beyond a doubt that his client was an heir. His idea was to allow the present administrator to test the validity of the large number of claims against the estate, and when they are all finally decided upon, then he, in behalf of his client, would ask for letters of administration over the surplus left. When the word "surplus" was used by the Judge every lawyer present laughed, for they are all aware of the enormous claims waiting to be decided upon, some of them being of the most extraordinary character. Never in the history of the county was there such a feverish rush for a few thousand dollars. Not to be an heir of LOCHY OSTROM is a humiliating position hereabouts. When Judge NELSON finished his address he called the first and only witness of the day upon the stand.

A PLAYMATE OF LOCHY OSTROM'S.

She gave her name as RACHEL ROAME. She is seventy-three years of age, and resides at No. 332 West Nineteenth-street, New-York City. She is a fine looking old lady, and her advanced age sits lightly upon her, as was proven by the extraordinary show of intellectuality when she answered questions. She testified that she knew LOCHY OSTROM in her life-time; was her playmate in early days; LOCHY, her mother and her brother HENDRICKUS resided in Washington-street together while witness lived with her grandmother in New-York City; the maiden name of witness' grandmother was RACHEL VAN BENSCHOTEN; her married name was LEWIS; LOCHY OSTROM's mother, MARICHA, (MARIA,) and witness' grandfather, THOMAS LEWIS, were brother and sister, so witness understood all her life-time from members of her family, and witness was taught to respect them as such; witness always visited during yearly school vacations; LOCHY was then considered a young lady. The witness continued as follows: LOCHY always recognized my grandmother as her sister-in-law, but I believe she always called her aunt; after the death of LOCHY's mother and my grandmother, I saw enough of LOCHY to keep her identity up; I saw her one year ago this last Summer, and asked her if she ever heard from her brother in Canada; she said he was dead, and she believed that she was the only one of the family left; THOMAS LEWIS was my grandfather and also Mrs. JEMMIMA MCKIBBIN's; the latter's father's name was LEONARD LEWIS; he died in Poughkeepsie; MARY FONDA and Mrs. MCKIBBIN are sisters. Witness then named the children of THOMAS LEWIS. Upon her cross-examination she said she was twelve years of age when she knew LOCHY, and could recollect it well; LOCHY's mother's maiden name was MARIA LEWIS; I have six brothers and one sister living; I have stated all I have any information of regarding relatives; I have no interest or claim in the estate whatever; I want none but the right ones to have it.

The case was then adjourned till Friday, Nov. 18. Some of the bills brought against the estate, as previously stated, are wonderful, and in due time will come before the public. Heirs turn up almost every hour. One man came here from Steuben County, the other day, and declared himself an heir, but left in disgust when told how many heirs were ahead of him. Letters have been received from any number of States in the Union, requesting to have names filed as heirs.

RICHARD AIKEN'S BOGUS CHECK.

The case of RICHARD AIKEN, for defrauding the MEIGS BROTHERS, of New-York City, of $25,000, by means of a fraudulent check, excites much interest here. Yesterday morning, all parties went before Judge JOSEPH F. BARNARD, in the Supreme Court, where AIKEN's counsel, Mr. AVERILL, made a motion for his client's discharge on the ground that his person was exonerated from imprisonment by reason of a discharge, granted to him in New-York City, under article 5, chapter 5, title 1, part 2 of the Revised Statutes. Mr. HAMILTON, counsel for MEIGS BROTHERS, stated that the discharge merely exonerated his person from imprisonment for debt; that the claim in this action was not a debt, but a claim of damages for fraud, and, therefore, not affected by the discharge, and Judge BARNARD so held, saying that upon the statement of the counsel, it was plain robbery. The prisoner was then sent back to jail.

SAFE-BLOWERS AT WORK.

Safe-blowers were at work in the little village of Pine Plains, Dutchess County, before daylight yesterday morning. They entered the Stissing National Bank through a side window, and at once commenced operations. They used nitro-glycerine, and blew open the outside safe door and were operating upon the inner door when they were alarmed by the footsteps of the village butcher, who was passing, and fled, taking with them about $400 worth of revenue stamps.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT has perfected his new Patent Atmospheric Pressure Plate, which comes nearer to perfection than any other method, being composed of Reticulated Gold Web, which is extremely light, strong and elastic. By a series of air-cells, held immovable in the mouth, it is small and compact, and does not interfere with speech or taste. Dr. LEVETT, No. 42 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.—*Advertisement.*

Tiffany & Co.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,
FACTORY, NOS. 53 AND 55 PRINCE-ST.,
ARE DAILY RECEIVING FROM THEIR FACTORY FRESH STYLES OF STERLING SILVERWARE, SOME WITH THE NEW SATIN FINISH AND PARCEL GILDING, PARTICULARLY SUITED TO DESSERT SERVICES AND FANCY PIECES FOR PRESENTS.—*Advertisement.*

A SORE THROAT when neglected, often results in confirmed Bronchitis, a dangerous and frequently a fatal disease; JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, however, is a prompt remedy for all Bronchial Affections, and when taken in time, soon eradicates all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Specific for Diseases of the Kidneys is found in the Missisquoi Spring Water. Even Bright's Disease succumbs to its curative properties. A fresh supply just received by
J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga, Superior to all others in dyspepsia and diseases of liver and kidneys. B. J. LEVY, agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad Depot, Varick-st.

James Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, wedding and ball cards, monograms, orders of dancing, &c. Original designs.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, (Established 30 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House

MARRIED.

CHASTENEY—WESTERVELT.—On Friday, Oct. 21, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Warren, EDWARD A. CHASTENEY to REBECCA S. WESTERVELT, both of this City.

PHELPS—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, GEORGE N. PHELPS and ELLIE A. BROWN, all of Brooklyn.

TREVOR—NORWOOD.—On the 11th October, at the United States Legation, Brussels, Belgium, by Rev. Dr. C. W. Moffat, JOHN B. TREVOR to EMILY, daughter of Andrew G. Norwood, of New-York.

DIED.

BERGEN.—At Flatbush, L. I., Oct. 29, 1870, TEUNIS J. BERGEN, in the 61st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence at Flatbush on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Cars leave Fulton Ferry for Flatbush every 10 minutes.

CERQUA.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, RAFFAELA, wife of A. E. Cerqua, aged 59 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 251 South 3d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

GILMAN.—On the afternoon of Oct. 28, 1870, WINTHROP SARGENT, son of Theodore and Elizabeth D. Gilman, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 116 Lexington-av., on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

KERR.—On Friday morning, Oct. 28, JOHN KERR, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 32 East 36th-st., on Monday morning at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—Oct. 28, 1870, at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, at the residence of her brother, Charles O. Livingston, SARAH BARCLAY LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late R. Montgomery Livingston, of Barrytown, Dutchess County, New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, Saugerties, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 1. Hudson River Railroad 8 A. M. express train from 30th-st. stops at Tivoli. Ferry from thence to Saugerties.

OCKERSHAUSEN.—On Friday, Oct. 28, CATHERINE ANN OCKERSHAUSEN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, George P. Ockershausen, No. 220 East 19th-st., on Monday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Oct. 29, EMILY, wife of Isaac E. Smith, aged 72.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 468 West 23d-st., New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 1 P. M.

SCHULTZ.—Suddenly on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, MARIANNA, wife of John D. Schultz, Sr., in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 341 West 15th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Oct. 29, at his residence in Staunton, Va., EDWIN M. TAYLOR, son of the late Isaiah Taylor, of New-York, in the 57th year of his age.

VIDAUD.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 28, 1870, aged 16 months and 4 days, HENRIETTE, daughter of E. O. and Mary E. S. Vidaud.

The remains were taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MR. E. DE CRAUZAT will open a Course of Practical French Lessons for ladies on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 3 to 4½ o'clock. The pupils will have every facility for acquiring a practical and theoretical knowledge of the French language. Terms exceedingly moderate. Apply at No. 202 West 38th-st. The Course will commence on the 1st of November.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, of Cuba; prizes cashed in gold; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,284.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATURE.
A WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.
NO. 50, PRICE 12 CENTS.

CONTENTS: Natural History Societies—A Word About Yale—Wallace on Natural Selections—Letters to the Editor, including one from Prof. Huxley on the Spontaneous Generation Controversy—The British Association—Papers read in Sections D, G—Scientific Notes, &c. MACMILLAN & CO., No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

CITIZENS TO THE RESCUE!

A MASS-MEETING
of the citizens of New-York opposed to the present corrupt City officials, and in favor of the election of the
DEMOCRATIC AND REFORM TICKET
T. A. LEDWITH,
For Mayor.

JEREMIAH N. TAPPAN,
For Controller.

JOSIAH W. BROWN,
For Sheriff.

JOHN A. STEMMLER,
For County Clerk.

CORNELIUS FLYNN,
Dr. AUGUST FRECH, and
Dr. THOMAS C. KNOX,
For Coroners.

AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following speakers have been invited to attend and address the meeting:
Hon. Thos. A. Ledwith,
Hon. Henry Nicol,
Gen. Wm. S. Hillyer,
Hon. T. E. Tomlinson,
Gen. E. M. Barnum,
Julius Wadsworth, Esq.,
Hon. Henry L. Clinton,
Judge George C. Barrett,
Hon. Alex. Delmar,
Hon. Levi S. Chatfield,
Gen. M. T. McMahon,
Joseph Blumenthal, Esq.,
and others.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A Woodford and Kaufman ratification meeting under the joint auspices of the Union Republican Association and the Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club, will be held at Continental Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 34th-st., MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Horace Greeley, Gen. G. H. Sharp, Hon. George Wilkes, J. Seaver Page, Esq., and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. The Union Glee Club and a band of music will be in attendance.
E. HARRISON REED,
President Union Republican Association.
JOHN GOLLER and SAMUEL G. HAYTER, Secretaries.
GEORGE W. DA CUNHA,
President Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Club.
CHAS. W. COWTAN and SAM'L M. BLAKE, Secretaries.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A grand mass-meeting of the colored citizens of this District will be held at the Head-quarters, No. 108 Sixth-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 31, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Horace Greeley for Congress. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.
NELSON W. TURPIN, President. JOHN J. ZEWELL, Secretary.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—An adjourned meeting of the Union Republican Congressional Convention for the Ninth District, will be held at Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1870, at 8 o'clock. By order.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., Chairman.
ALBERT BOGERT, } Secretaries.
WM. H. WARING, }

EIGHTEENTH WARD.—SIXTEENTH Assembly District Woodford and Kaufman Campaign Association.—The regular weekly meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at Demilt Hall, 23d-st. and 2d-av., at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Ethan Allen, Geo. Wilkes, Esq., and Hon. Chas. Spencer will address the meeting.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, President.
G. JOSEPH RUCH, } Secretaries.
JAS. M. THOMPSON, JR., }

HEAD-QUARTERS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CENTRAL CLUB,
NO. 730 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THIS CLUB will be held, as above, at 7½ o'clock THIS EVENING, to receive the report of the Special Committee elected at the last session, and for the transaction of other important business.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of villa plots at Grand Park, Mamaroneck, on Saturday last, Oct. 29, closed the business of quite an eventful week in real estate. The attendance at this sale was not particularly large, but considerable property was sold, amounting in the aggregate to about $120,000. The prices were low, and lots that sold in July last at $2,000 per acre on Saturday were struck off at the rate of $500. The result of the transaction was not as satisfactory as the sale of smaller lots belonging to this same property on Thursday. On that day about $25,000 worth of property was sold, at good prices. The plots sold on Saturday were a better quality of land, sold in larger parcels of from one to five acres each, and required more capital from those buying as an investment. A detailed report of the transactions will be found below, from which it will be seen that the prices obtained per acre is only about one-half as large as it was expected they would be. Another fact is evident, and that is, that few outside of those directly interested in the Grand Park scheme were purchasers at the sale. The day, however, was so cold and windy as to prevent the attendance of many who would otherwise have been present. The auction was conducted in a business-like manner by DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO. The total number of acres sold was 124 28-1000.

The real estate business of the present week in any branch has been larger, and shows a better result than for an equal period of time in months past. At the Exchange in this City sales were made each day, except Saturday, and the total value of property sold is very large, City property alone, to the amount of $509,530, having been disposed of. Of this sum $356,280 was realized from the sale of property situated on Washington Heights, and sold by MULLER, WILKINS & Co, on Tuesday. The transaction was of great importance, as determining the value of lots in this neighborhood. The plots, of which seventeen were sold, brought from $9,000 to $26,000 each, or at the rate of $1,075 per city lot; while the lots, fifty-four in number, averaged about $900 each. The large prices realized exceeded even the expectations of the owners of the property, and is the highest ever before obtained for property in this vicinity. During the week Brooklyn property to the amount of $20,000 has also been sold at the New-York Exchange. At the Commercial Exchange in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, J. COLE sold a large number of Prospect Park lots at a good figure per lot, the total sum amounting to $288,300. Although these prices are not as large as could have been obtained last year, in the present state of the market they must be considered satisfactory.

In suburban sales during the week, in addition to those mentioned connected with Grand Park, Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. conducted a very successful auction, at Rutherford Park, on Tuesday, selling lots to the amount of $25,000. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. also met with fair success at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, although a storm rendered a postponement necessary before the transaction was concluded. A full report of the sale by JOHNSON & MILLER, at Patterson, N. J., on the 21st inst., was published in the TIMES exclusively on Monday, and, from the figures given, successful results were also here shown. This week will probably conclude the sales of suburban property for the season, as far as auctions on the ground are concerned, as the weather is growing too cool for either comfort or business out of doors.

The transfer record of the week is largely above the average, and gives a more gratifying indication of an improving market than any other feature. The value of property transferred in this City exceeds that of the previous week $597,277, when the totals of the table were as follows: Number transfers New-York, 112; value of property, $2,100,667. Number of transfers Brooklyn, 145; value of property, $820,872. The following is the table of last week:

	No.Transfers. New-York.	Value.	No.Transfers. Brooklyn.	Value.
Saturday, Oct. 22	12	$412,850	29	$183,760
Monday, Oct. 24	26	462,427	15	92,311
Tuesday, Oct. 25	15	323,825	28	156,025
Wednesday, Oct. 26	22	644,112	44	213,576
Thursday, Oct. 27	24	364,290	24	110,109
Friday, Oct. 28	16	480,350	26	128,733
Total	115	$2,697,954	166	$884,454

For the present week business bids fair to be again quite active. At the Exchange sales are already bulletined for to-morrow, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Today, at the Brooklyn Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, J. COLE holds another important sale of Prospect Park lots, on Bergen and Wyckoff streets respectively, and on Thursday PHELPS, FALLON & CO. will sell, at the Exchange in this City, a large number of valuable Brooklyn lots, situated on Fourth-avenue and Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in that city.

In suburban sales JOHNSON & MILLER will today sell 150 desirable lots at Edgewater, Staten Island.

To-morrow the second sale of choice building lots at Scotch Plains, N. J., under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, (O. H. PIERSON, auctioneer,) will take place. The success attending the first auction at this place is a guarantee for a favorable result to-morrow. The lots are all well located and should bring good prices. GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band has been again engaged to accompany a free excursion to the ground, leaving by a special train to-morrow morning at 11¾ o'clock. Additional information in regard to this sale can be had by a reference to our advertising columns.

To-morrow and Wednesday HAZARD & APTHORP will hold their great two days' sale of lots at Orange, N. J., selling on Tuesday ninety cottage plots at Montrose Station, in Orange Valley, and on Wednesday fifty villa sites at Orange Mountain, near the station. These auctions have been extensively advertised, and as the property is equal in value and location, if not superior, to any brought to the notice of the public during the past season, they should command special attention. The entire tracts now divided into lots, are situated in the midst of valuable improvements, and in a section of New-Jersey unsurpassed in healthfulness. They are in the immediate vicinity of Llewllyn Park, already well known for its natural beauty, and distant from New-York only thirteen and one-half miles. No suburb of the City offers greater attractions for a residence. The sale will begin each day, on the ground, at 12 M., unless the weather should be unfavorable, when it will take place on the next fair days. Special trains will be run each day of the auction, leaving the City at 11 A. M. Tickets can be procured of the auctioneers, No. 110 Broadway.

On Wednesday, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, will continue the Newark sale, adjourned to that day by reason of the storm last week. The above are all the sales as yet advertised for this week, but should others be projected they will receive due notice.

WM. H. RAYNOR reports having disposed of the following property at private sale: Two lots, north side of Ninety-second-street, 150 feet east of Madison-avenue, full lots, for $4,500 each; also, one lot on Sixty-fifth-street, 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue, full in size, for $13,000, and one on rear, fronting on Sixty-sixth-street, for $13,000.

Suburban Sales, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870.

GRAND PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Dingee, Ketcham & Co.

Lot No. 1, Clapp Villa, and 12 1-100 acres, H. D. Clapp	$17,000
Lot No. 31, 2 18-100 acres, at $850 per acre, David Gibson	1,966
Lot No. 33, 1 74-100 acres, at $900 per acre, David Gibson	1,566
Lot No. 34, 2 19-100 acres, at $1,250 per acre, E. T. Butler	2,737
Lot No. 35, 2 25-100 acres, at $650 per acre, David Gibson	1,462
Lot No. 36, 2 1-100 acres, at $700 per acre, H. T. Niles	1,407
Lot No. 37, 2 6-100 acres, at $900 per acre, E. T. Butler	1,854
Lot No. 75, 2 60-100 acres, at $450 per acre, H. Barnard	1,160
Lot No. 76, 1 91-100 acres, at $450 per acre, H. Barnard	859
Lot No. 77, 2 22-100 acres, at $580 per acre, H. T. Niles	1,287
Lot No. 78, 2 82-100 acres, at $525 per acre, H. T. Niles	1,480
Lot No. 79, 2 88-100 acres, at $525 per acre, H. T. Niles	1,512
Lot No. 80, 2 60-100 acres, at $525 per acre, H. T. Niles	1,365
Lot No. 81, 2 97-100 acres, at $675 per acre, W. G. Pierce	2,004
Lot No. 88, 1 98-100 acres, at $425 per acre, E. Wells Sackett	841
Lot No. 89, 2 11-100 acres, at $475 per acre, E. Wells Sackett	1,002
Lot No. 90, 2 22-100 acres, at $420 per acre, J. W. Spicer	932
Lot No. 91, 2 37-100 acres, at $420 per acre, J. W. Spicer	995
Lot No. 92, 2 60-100 acres, at $575 per acre, R. M. Waters	1,495
Lot No. 93, 2 34-100 acres, at $380 per acre, E. Wells Sackett	889
Lot No. 94, 1 49-100 acres, at $375 per acre, Isaac Myer	558
Lot No. 95, 1 34-100 acres, at $325 per acre, E. Wells Sackett	435
Lot No. 96, 1 89-100 acres, at $270 per acre, J. W. Spicer	510
Lot No. 97, 1 63-100 acres, at $270 per acre, J. W. Spicer	440
Lot No. 98, 2 5-100 acres, at $425 per acre, J. B. Haskins	871
Lot No. 99, 2 1-100 acres, at $440 per acre, E. Wells Sackett	884
Lot No. 100, 1 52-100 acres, at $275 per acre, E. Wells Sackett	418
Lot No. 101, plot, Hon. John W. Mills	140
Lot No. 102, plot, Hon. John W. Mills	140
Lot No. 106, 1 56-100 acres, at $900 per acre, Foster Stone	1,404
Lot No. 112, 1 44-100 acres, at $1,350 per acre, D. Gibson	1,944
Lot No. 113, 1 89-100 acres, at $1,675 per acre, Foster Stone	3,165
Lot No. 116, 2 4-100 acres, $1,400 per acre, T. R. Hawley	2,856
Lot No. 117, 2 16-100 acres, at $1,050 per acre, E. Wells Sackett	2,268
Lot No. 118, 2 25-100 acres, at $1,125 per acre, H. D. Clapp	2,531
Lot No. 119, 2 24-100 acres, at $1,000 per acre, H. D. Clapp	2,240
Lot No. 121, 1 82-100 acres, at $950 per acre, H. D. Clapp	1,729
Lot No. 126, 5 94-100 acres, McIntyre Cottage, D. Gibson	9,800
Lot No. 127, 3 25-100 acres, cottage, D. Gibson	2,600
Lot No. 129, 2 32-100 acres, at $850 per acre	1,972
Lot No. 130, 1 40-100 acres, at $650 per acre, J. W. Spicer	910
Lot No. 131, 1 32-100 acres, at $650 per acre, J. W. Spicer	858
Lot No. 132, 1 36-100 acres, at $550 per acre, J. W. Spicer	748
Lot No. 133, 1 15-100 acres, at $550 per acre, J. W. Spicer	632
Lot No. 134, [illegible] acres, at [illegible] per acre, H. T. Niles	630
Lot No. 135, 1 3-100 acres, at $500 per acre, H. T. Niles	515
Lot No. 136, 2 22-100 acres, at $800 per acre, H. T. Niles	1,776
Lot No. 137, 1 81-100 acres, at $875 per acre, H. T. Niles	1,583
Lot No. 138, 1 69-100 acres, at $900 per acre, H. D. Clapp	1,521
Halvley mansion, with 10 9-100 acres, H. D. Clapp	29,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Allen-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 46.4x87.6	$24,000
Columbia-st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 25x100	15,000
Grand-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100	22,000
Hull-st., s. s., 75 ft. n. of 6th-st., 48.5x75	15,000
Stanton-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Suffolk-st., 25x75	26,500
21st-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 8th-av., 24x100	22,500
33d-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x73.9	20,000
27th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 27.6x98.9	9,500
52d-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.5	9,000
53d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., 50.6x100	21,000
66th-st., s. s., 345 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	17,000
78th-st., s. s., 268 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.9x112	8,000
124th-st., s. s., 252 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15x100.11	15,000
124th-st., s. s., 222 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15x100.11	15,000
127th-st., s. s., 153 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x99	14,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 70th-st., 16.8x80	6,666 67
Lexington-av., w. s., 67 ft. n. of 70th-st., 16.8x80	6,666 67
Lexington-av., w. s., 83 ft. n. of 70th-st., 16.8x80	6,666 67
Madison-av. and 75th-st., s. w. corner, 26.6x95	20,000
2d-av., e. s., half block n. of 35th-st., 24.9x100	20,250
4th-av. and 86th-st., s. w. corner, 22.2x70	14,000
7th-av., w. s., 48 ft. n. of 32d-st., 25x100	21,250
7th-av., w. s., 73 ft. n. of 32d-st., 25x100	21,250
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 67, Wagstaff's map, 25x100	17,000
10th-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 30th-st., 49x75	44,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ainslie-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	$3,600
Clymer-st., n. w. s., 402 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 21.10x100	8,000
Clay-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 75x100	2,400
Carroll-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100x100	15,000
Diamond-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of Bedford-place, 100x200	4,000
Douglass-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x47x17x40	1,400
Herkimer-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of Albany-av., 20x100	2,900
Java-st., s. s., 270 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 26x100	12,000
Greene-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Franklin-st., 25x100	
Madison-st., s. e. s., 100 ft. n.e. of Central-av., 200x200	3,840
Skillman-st., e. s., 217 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	2,200
Warren-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Carlton-av., 20x131	15,500
South 1st-st., s. s., 128 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	5,250
8th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100	9,000
18th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.2	2,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Park-av., 50x100	3,100
Gates-av., n. s., 525 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x200	5,700

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lot No. 8, block No. 159, Weber's map, 24x105	$1,025
Lot No. 22, block No. 12, Bacot's map, 37x100	7,800
Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3, block No. 159, Bridge's map, 75x109	9,500

Bayonne.

Avenue E, w. s., 120 ft. s. of 3d-st., 50x226	$3,600

Hoboken.

Washington-st., w. s., 26 ft. n. of 4th-st.	$1,200

West Hoboken.

Lot No. 4, block F, DeMott's map, 25x100	$405

Harrison.

Reynolds-av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x100	$550

Newark.

Camden-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Court-st., 50.6x105	$1,900
Vanderpool-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 200x100	10,000
Vanderpool-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Avenue A, 225x100	
Hayes-st., w. s., 190 ft. e. of Spring-av., 32.6x107	1,400
Roseville-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Gold-st., 24.6x100	2,500
Second-st., e. s., 255 ft. s. of Orange-st., 25x93.9	700

Orange.

Essex-st., w. s., 320 ft. s. of White-st., 54x100	$13,000

East Orange.

Main-st., w. s., adjoining Hamsen's prop., 25x150	$1,000

Montclair.

Bloomfield-road, e. s. Tichenl's prop., 60x100	$450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTHwest corner of Lexington-av. and 62d-st.; house 25x60 feet; lots 75 feet; brown-stone front, Philadelphia brick sides and rear, Mansard roof, high stoop, basement and under cellar; heated by steam; and contains all the modern conveniences; four large rooms on second floor and three on the third floor; open attic. This house was built by Mr. J. E. Brown, for his own use, and is one of the best built houses on the avenue. The three adjoining lots, with stable, can be purchased with the house. Price for house and lot, $37,500; price for house, four lots (100 feet 5 inches on avenue) and stable, $70,000; mortgage to suit. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STUYVESANT-SQUARE, EAST 17th-st., a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; ceilings frescoed and in splendid order; immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 139 WEST 53d-st., four-story brown-stone high-stoop first-class house, 18.9x50; lot 100; extra plumbed. Apply on premises, or of S. B. BROWNELL, No. 38 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SECOND GRAND SALE,
AT SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.,
NOV. 1,
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.
400 LOTS IN THE VILLAGE.
PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EACH LOT.

Free train and luncheon, and splendid music by Grafulla's
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THE LARGE and elegant Summer hotel, widely and favorably known as the Heath House, at Schooley's Mountain Spring, Morris County, N. J., is now offered for sale, to close the estate of the late owner, Ephraim Marsh, deceased. This establishment is one of the most convenient and complete in all its arrangements, to be found; is thoroughly furnished, and in excellent order and repair. It will accommodate between 300 and 400 persons; has connected with it a pleasant cottage with nine rooms, a fine billiard-room, ten-pin alleys, large new ice-house, a splendid new steam laundry; also, large stables and carriage-sheds, beside thirty acres of good land, including a splendid lawn of nearly twenty acres, filled with magnificent shade trees. This has long been, and continues to be, one of the most successful and popular of Summer hotels. It is scarcely one and a half hours' ride from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, and, by the extension of same railroad to Boston, is brought within five hours of Philadelphia, and has telegraphic communication with all parts of the country. Gentlemen who desire a healthy and delightful Summer retreat, within easy access of the City, for themselves and families, might do well to form an association or company, and secure the control of this elegant establishment. Terms easy.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH—INTERSECTION OF the Allentown and Philadelphia Railroad lines; fifty-two trains daily; accessible, picturesque, and comfortable at all times; all City conveniences; churches, schools, markets, pavements, gas, water, Police, &c.; at about stage fares. For sale, a beautiful suburban residence, situated on the westerly and most attractive edge of the city, within twelve minutes' walk of three depots; forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts.; house roomy and admirably arranged; modern design and fittings; lot of one acre, laid out in lawn and bearing fruit trees, garden, &c.; $15,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT OF GREAT beauty, commodious buildings, and 150 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, with early possession, located at Flemington, N. J., two hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The place cost $45,000. Will be sold at a bargain, to close an estate. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TEN PER CENT.

Can be obtained on first-class farm property. LYON & SONS, Western Real Estate and Money Brokers, No. 34 New-st. Room No. 21.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIVE MINUTES FROM station, large modern house; every convenience; admirable garden, mature trees, stable; located 50 feet above railroad; sell, handsomely furnished, if desired. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 9 Nassau-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM of years—No. 37 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.; house and lot 42 feet front by 100 deep. Vacant lot 40 feet front by 100 deep. This property, 82 feet front by 100 deep, to let or lease for a term of years. The vacant lot to be improved at the owner's expense to suit the lessee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or F. COTTONET, No. 142 Duane-st.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house to let in 14th-st., near "Delmonico's;" contains over twenty rooms in splendid condition; possession immediately. WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The extensive building Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Greene st., recently altered into stores. For particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO., 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AN ELEgant suite of parlors, four rooms, suitable for a physician or surgeon, at No. 14 East 16th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FROM 1ST DEcember, a first-class high-stoop house, unfurnished, for a family of three; must be in first-class locality, between 14th and 40th sts., 3d and 6th avs.; would buy carpets; rent not to exceed $2,000. Address W., Box No. 2,296 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
SECOND GRAND SALE AT SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW-JERSEY.
FANWOOD STATION,
One hour from the New-York side of the river by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 1, 1870.
A great opportunity for men of moderate means.
400 CHOICE LOTS,
IMMEDIATELY AT THE VILLAGE,
ADJOINING CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES.
PLANK-WALK TO STATION.
STREETS ALL HANDSOMELY GRADED.
PLANK-WALK IN FRONT OF EVERY LOT.
LOVELY MOUNTAIN SCENERY.
Only $10 payment, and the auctioneer's fee, on each lot, required on day of sale. Free train and luncheon.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Maps and passes for special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M., on the day of sale, can be had upon application to
COUDERT BROS., Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st.,
R. O. GLOVER, No. 1 Dey-st.,
And to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, Auctioneer.

BY HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
Great two days' sale of
NINETY COTTAGE PLOTS
in
ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.,
AT MONTROSE STATION,
TUESDAY, NOV. 1.
Orange Valley is elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea, and is renowned for its salubrity, the rapid improvements which are taking place, and the high character of its population.
ALSO,
FIFTY VILLA SITES
on
ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
NEAR MONTROSE STATION,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 2.
This tract has an elevation of 400 feet above the water, is ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM MIASMA, is offered in villa plots of from half an acre to four or six acres, and is adorned by fine deciduous and evergreen trees. It has magnificent views from the Palisades to the ocean.
Montrose Station is fifty-seven minutes from foot of Barclay-st. Special trains each day at 11 A. M.
Maps showing approaches, neighborhood and dimensions of both lots and plots, at the office of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway; or L. S. HASKELL, owner, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF VALUABLE property on 63d-st., City Hall-place and Maiden-lane. ROBERTS & McGUIRE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Andrew J. Smith, Esq., Referee:
CITY HALL-PLACE, No. 27—The three-story and basement brick house and lot; size lot 18.3x100.
Also, at the same time and place,
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 63D-ST., commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av., and near the Boulevard, size 25x100.5 each; these lots lay beautifully, and a good investment.
Sale positive. Terms easy.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER DIRECTION OF DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., ESQ., REFEREE.
MAIDEN-LANE (Nos. 124 and 126)—The two splendid five-story and cellar brick buildings, with extensions.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 56 Wall-st.
Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.

BY WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
NO. 91 CEDAR-ST.
Will sell at
AUCTION
On THURSDAY, Nov. 17,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Messrs. Edward Austen and Samuel Colgate, trustees, that valuable property on Church-st. extension, (formerly Trinity-place,) between Rector and Thames sts., being in full view of Broadway, and overlooking Trinity Church grounds, and on one side extending through to Greenwich-st., known as Nos. 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 Trinity-place, and Nos. 115, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Greenwich-st. This portion of the ground is leased for a term of years, with renewal covenants at $8,120 30 ground rent, on which have been erected by the lessee massive and substantial warehouses, six stories high, covering the entire property, with iron fronts on Church-st.
Nos. 30, 32, 34 and 36 Trinity-place, on which the owners have erected warehouses of the same kind, uniform in appearance with the others, the whole comprising a total of about 229 feet on Church-st. and 125 feet on Greenwich-st.
For further particulars and maps, apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, Esq., No. 267 Pearl-st., or to the auctioneers,
WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON,
No. 91 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE property on 45th-st., known as Wannemacher's Brewery.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.
FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The valuable plot of ground, 75x100 feet, with the buildings thereon, known as Wannemacher's Brewery, situate on south side of 45th st., 100 feet west of 1st-av. The buildings consist of two-story brick house, 50x42 feet, on the front of the lots, and a two-story brick brewery, and one-story brick stable on the rear of the lots. Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at seven per cent.
HELEN A. WANNEMACHER, Administratrix,
HENRY WANNEMACHER,
ADAM WANNEMACHER,
Administrators of Charles Wannemacher, deceased.
Full particulars and maps of the property can be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE
OF
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN
TWENTY-SECOND WARD,
BROOKLYN.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, ten choice lots on 4th-av., south-easterly side, between 15th and 16th sts., with six lots in the rear on 15th and 16th sts., Brooklyn. Fifteenth-st. is a 100-feet wide drive, and leads to grand entrance to Prospect Park.
These lots are eligibly located, in the midst of improvements, and are rapidly increasing in value. Reached by Court-st. cars in fifteen minutes from either ferry.
Sale absolute, and on easy terms. Further particulars of Robert Francis, Esq., No. 47 Broad-st., or at office of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., auctioneers, No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER.
MONDAY, Oct. 31,
at 1 o'clock, on premises, Edgewater, Staten Island,
GREAT AND ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE.
DANIEL SIMONSON ESTATE.
150 SPLENDID LOTS.
Only a few moments' walk from Vanderbilt Landing. Flagged walks, gas, and village improvements. Nearly opposite Clifton Park, on Vanderbilt-av. and Richmond road; only fifty minutes from Battery. Best opportunity ever offered to buy really desirable lots near New-York. Sale positive. Every lot must be sold.
Collation. Free excursion tickets and particulars at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-ONE PROSPECT-PARK LOTS ON BERGEN AND WYCKOFF STS., NEAR FLATBUSH-AV. SALE POSITIVE.
JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the following building lots:
WYCKOFF-STREET—7 lots between 5th and 6th avs.
BERGEN-STREET—14 lots between 5th and Flatbush avs.
This property is very desirable, being located near the Plaza of the Park and near the main avenue and railroad routes of the city.
Maps are ready at the auction-room.
Terms very favorable.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES and vacant lots in the best locations of Brooklyn.—Positive sale by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of the Brooklyn Trust Company.—To be sold on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the large brown-stone mansion, stable, and four lots corner Bedford and Willoughby avs.; five brown-stone houses and three lots on Bedford-av., adjoining; seven brick houses and three vacant lots on Willoughby-av., between Spencer and Walworth sts.; three houses and lots, and one vacant lot on Tompkins-av. and Hart-st. Terms liberal. For maps apply to No. 389 Fulton-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NOS. 42 AND 44 MOTT-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Nelson Sherwood, Esq., executor of Samuel Seaman, deceased:
MOTT-STREET—The valuable property known as Nos. 42 and 44 Mott-st., east side, 57 feet 4 inches north of Pell-st.; buildings are two four stories and cellar brick, covering the entire lot, 61 feet 10 inches front by 25 feet deep.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,800 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

STUYVESANT & D'WOLF,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, in Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining their consent to the sale of nine thousand (9,000) shares of the Company's stock, received in payment for certain property of the Company, sold by their authority.
The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned Committee will open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Bankers' Life Insurance and Trust Company of New-York, at the office of Barton & Allen, No. 40 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on the 31st day of October, 1870.
JACOB H. VANDERBILT,
JAMES M. DAVIS,
SAMUEL BARTON,
SAMUEL F. BARGER,
JOHN A. FOLEY,
} Committee.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long, and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and forty-three miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000,) amount to $3,095,000.

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised protectto the interest of the bondholders by every legal safeguard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO.,
No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO.,
No. 28 Broad-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORGAGE BONDS!
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

85 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 26 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, No. 88 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on the first TUESDAY of December next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on that day, pursuant to the following by-law of said Company:

"The Board of Directors shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the stockholders on the first Tuesday of December of each year, or as soon after as convenient, and at such election each stockholder shall be entitled, either in person or by proxy, to such number of votes as correspond with the number of shares standing in his name on the books of the Company. The persons receiving the largest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen."

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 15th of November, and opened again on the 7th of December. T. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 8, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

G. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD BONDS, convertible and guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, 7 ⅌ cent.
NEWARK AND ORANGE First Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., IMPROVEMENT Bonds, six years, 7 ⅌ cent.
NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY Town Bonds, 7 ⅌ cent.
ILLINOIS TOWN Bonds, registered, 10 ⅌ cent.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid, on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the banking-house of Messrs. HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.
DAVID LYMAN, President.
A. M. COLEGROVE, Treasurer.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11, 1870.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the Registered Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, on the First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. Holders of twenty (20) or more coupons will leave the same one day for verification.
The transfer-books for Registered Bonds will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.
C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DENVER PACIFIC RAILWAY,
DENVER, COLORADO, Oct. 10, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, will be paid, on and after that date, at the banking-house of Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.
D. H. MOFFAT, JR., Treasurer.

F. CHANDLER, President. M. F. READING, Cashier.
THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the first day of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1. M. F. READING, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

INTEREST ON STOCK OF UTICA, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company will be payable at this office on and after 1st November proximo. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on the 10th of November. The transfer-books will close on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 11th proximo.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of Sterling Bonds and Interest Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid to English holders at office of C. M. LAMPSON & CO., No. 64 Queen-st., London; to holders in the Northern States at office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York, and to holders in the Southern States at the office of the Company in Mobile. A. MURDOCK,
President Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of State, county and City tax, has been declared on the capital of this Bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS and Indianapolis Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds and the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid, on and after that date, at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st. B. G. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 38,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE 2D NOVEMBER on the consolidated bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date.
ZENO SECOR, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST. NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due Nov. 1 proximo, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking-house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., free of Government tax. The transfer books for Registered Bonds will be closed from Oct. 29 to Nov. 2.
J. J. TRACY, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 25, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Oct. 20, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE CONVERTIble 7 per Cent. Bonds of the NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1 ON the bonds of the Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company will be paid at this office.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 20, 1870.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST mortgage eight per cent. gold bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid at the office of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st., New-York.
CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING Bonds, Chicago and Alton Preferred First Mortgage, and South Georgia and Florida First and Second Mortgage, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, free of Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed to Nov. 1, 1870. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage six per cent. gold bonds of the ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. Jameson, Smith & Cotting, No. 14 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, free of tax.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent Gold Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of Geo. Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. E. F. WINSLOW,
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 19, 1870. President.

PACIFIC BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of November.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 30TH inst. on the Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after the 31st inst., on presentation of the coupons at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. — Wall-st. JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE ROCHESTER Water-works Company six per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1st November, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the Union Trust Company, or at UTLEY & DOUGHERTY'S, No. 11 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE.

For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser, who has an extensive business connection, (dry goods,) and can command a special capital of $25,000 to $50,000, desires a partner with A No. 1 business qualifications, and with a corresponding amount of capital. Address S. R., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
MONDAY, OCT. 31,
Unprecedented Bargains
WILL BE OFFERED IN
CLOAKS, SACKS, ABABS,
TALMAS, SHAWLS AND MANTLES,
REAL ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
AT $28, WORTH $40. ALSO,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
VELVETEENS,
BELOW COST,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
CORNER BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,
BARGAINS
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL
IN
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AND
MOURNING GOODS.
N. B.—Mourning Suits made complete in a few hours.

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.
ON
MONDAY, OCT. 31,
TEN PIECES PLAIN COLORED
CACHEMERE DE CHINE,
50 CENTS, WORTH 87½ CENTS.
200 PIECES
SERGE PLAIDS
AT 15 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 30 CENTS.
10 CASES
CREPE SERGES AND POPLINS
AT 50 CENTS, WORTH 87½ CENTS.
RICH BLACK LYONS SILK
AT $2, REDUCED FROM $2 75, AND AT $2 50,
REDUCED FROM $3 50.
ALSO,
FULL LINES OF
COLORED SILKS
EQUALLY LOW.
ALSO,
SPLENDID QUALITY 28-INCH
LYONS CLOAKING VELVET
AT $8 50 PER YARD.
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO
THEIR NEW STORE,
Corner Broadway and 20th-st.

AT KINZEY'S,
AUCTION GOODS
ON MONDAY.
VELVETS, SATINS, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

COLORED KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
BLACK KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
MISSES' KID GLOVES, 50c. pair.
SPLENDID COLORS IN KID GLOVES, 75c. pair.
ANOTHER LOT OF TWO-BUTTONS, 95c. pair.
EXTRA FRENCH KIDS, 88c., 95c., $1.
GENTS' KID GLOVES, 75c., $1, $1 25.
SILK LINED GLOVES, 25c., 31c. pair.
PLUSH LINED GLOVES, 25c., 31c. pair.
HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS CHEAP.
GENTS' HEAVY MERINO SHIRTS, 75c.
GENTS' HEAVY MERINO DRAWERS, 75c.
LADIES' MERINO VESTS and DRAWERS.
MISSES' AND BOYS' UNDERWEAR.

LADIES' MADE-UP UNDERWEAR
ABOUT THE SAME PRICES AS
YOU WOULD PAY FOR MAKING.

CHEMISE, DRAWERS, WRAPPERS, NIGHT-GOWNS, SKIRTS, &c., in low price and fine goods.

RIBBONS AND VELVETS.

LOTS OF FANCY RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c. yard.
WIDE RICH RIBBONS, 25c. yard.
SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
BLACK SASH RIBBONS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
VERY WIDE BLACK SASH, 88c. and $1.
5,000 PIECES SILK VELVETS, 25c. piece.
2,000 PIECES IN EVERY COLOR, 50c., 75c., $1 piece.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 yard.
VELVETEENS IN COLORS, 31c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
BLACK VELVETEENS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., up.

TRIMMINGS.

10,000 PIECES TRIMMINGS, 25c., 50c. piece.
5,000 PIECES RICH TRIMMINGS, 60c., 75c., 88c., $1 piece.
20,000 YARDS SILK FRINGES, 6c. to $1 yard.
BRAIDS AND GIMPS EVERY STYLE.

MILLINERY GOODS.

VELVET HATS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
SILK, PLUSH, FELT AND SATIN HATS.
FANCY FEATHERS, 15c., 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
OSTRICH FEATHERS, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
NEW GOODS IN FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

FANCY JEWELRY.

JET SETS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 88c., $1. set.
FANCY GILT SETS, 25c., 50c., 60c., 75c., $1, set.
FANCY SLEEVE BUTTONS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., pair.
JET NECKLACES, 25c., 30c., 50c., 75c., $1, up.
LOCKETS, CROSSES, EAR-RINGS, PINS, &c., &c.

ALL OUR ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
10c. AN OUNCE.

SMALL WARE DEPARTMENT.

EXCELLENT SEWING COTTONS, 1c. spool.
BEST 200 YARDS MACHINE COTTON, 3c. spool.
BEST SPOOL AND SKEIN SILKS, 1c. each.
BEST 200 YARDS, LINEN THREAD, 5c. spool.
BEST ALPACA SKIRT BRAIDS, 5c. a piece.
BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. a card.
BEST PINS, 4c. a paper; NEEDLES, 5c. a paper.
BEST 50 and 100 yard MACHINE SILK, 5c., 10c.
BUTTONS, BRAIDS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

LACE COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
LINEN COLLARS, 3c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c.
FINE SETS, 50c., 75c., 88c., $1, and $1 25 set.
CHEAP LOTS OF WORKED EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
DUCHESS AND GUIPURE LACES, CHEAP.
1,500 dozens HANDKERCHIEFS, IN LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', AND BOYS', COMMENCING AT 4c., AND RUNNING UP TO $40 EACH.
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE HEMSTITCH AT 6c.

WILLIAM KINZEY,
NO. 691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND FOURTH STS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.
IMPORTED
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.
SASH, NECK AND BONNET RIBBONS.
SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, SATINS, SILKS.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
SILK FRINGES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, YANKEE NOTIONS, JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, CORSETS, LEATHER SATCHELS.
WINTER HOSIERY,
UNDER VESTS, GLOVES, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, KNIT AND WOVEN WOOLEN GOODS, &c.
EVERY DEPARTMENT CROWDED WITH BARGAINS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,
KID GLOVES.
OUR DOLLAR KID GLOVES WARRANTED IN EVERY WAY.
COLORS SUPERB.
ONE, TWO AND THREE BUTTONS PERINOTS AND ALEXANDRE.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND, 66, 68, 70 ALLEN-ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
OUR STOCK OF
FALL MILLINERY GOODS,
VELVETS, HATS, FEATHERS AND FLOWERS,
Will amply repay inspection.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
Full lines of the celebrated
JOSEPH KID GLOVES.
JOBBING-ROOM
UPSTAIRS.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS
OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION
AND IN GREAT VARIETY,
NOW IN STORE,
AND ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
GILT AND BLACK WALNUT CORNICES, SHADES, &c.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
JUST RECEIVED.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NOVELTIES IN
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED, AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. respectfully call special attention to their choice stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FINE FURS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LADIES' FURNISHING
DEPARTMENT.

MISSES' POPLIN AND PLAID SUITS.
MISSES' ORGANDIE AND SWISS EVENING DRESSES.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE.
LADIES' EVENING DRESSES, MORNING WRAPPERS.
UNDER-CLOTHING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CORSETS, PANIERS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.
N. B.—WEDDING TROUSSEAUX FURNISHED COMPLETE AT SHORT NOTICE.
ALSO,
LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' FALL AND WINTER HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS,
HOSIERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST AND SMOKING JACKETS,
FLANNEL TRAVELING SHIRTS, SHAWLS AND RUGS,
CRAVATS, TIES AND SCARFS,
EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS,
KID, BUCK AND DOGSKIN GLOVES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs to order.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON
BONNET ROOMS.
UPSTAIRS.
OVER 50,000 VELVET, PLUSH, FELT AND STRAW HATS AND BONNETS, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, READY TODAY.
This collection comprises EVERY NOVELTY.
PRICES DOWN.
EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

GENTS.' SHOES
AT CANTRELL'S,
NO. 241 4TH-AV.

773. BROADWAY. 773.
BENNETT WILLIAMS
Has just opened
FALL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
1,000 pieces VALENCIENNES EDGINGS, LACES, INSERTIONS.
REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE LACES.
BLACK THREAD, GUIPURE, FRENCH LACES.
REAL POINT, THREAD, VALENCIENNES, COLLARS, SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
GUIPURE BANDS AND INSERTIONS.
HEM-STITCH AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACKS, PARASOL COVERS.
500 DOZEN KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR, WORTH $1 50.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 738 BROADWAY,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
NEW STYLES, FALL TRADE, 1870.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

REMOVAL.

NOS. 142 AND 144 GRAND-ST.

OAKLEY, MASON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOK-SELLERS,
have removed from the premises occupied by them for a number of years past to
NOS. 142 AND 144 GRAND-ST.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

FINE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS-FIXTURES,
Of Every Description,
AT LOW PRICES,
IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN
GILT, CRYSTAL, REAL BRONZE, IMITATION BRONZE,
AND ALL DESIRABLE COLORS,
OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE,
APPROPRIATE FOR
DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS, CHURCHES, &C.
ALSO, GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
These movements strike the hours and half-hours, have the low tick and pleasant strike of the best French Clocks, and as Time-keepers are warranted equal to the best and much superior to the ordinary imported Clocks.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 597 BROADWAY,
NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
MANUFACTORY, 24TH-ST. AND 10TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 26	Tripoli, Saturday, Nov. 5
Malta, Saturday, Oct. 29	Scotia, Wednes., Nov. 9
Palmyra, Tues., Nov. 1	Batavia, Thurs., Nov. 10
China, Wednesday, Nov. 2	Java, Wednesday, Nov. 16
Abyssinia, Thurs., Nov. 3	Samaria, Thurs., Nov. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage.

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return tickets..........$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia......Sat., Nov. 5	Iowa.........Wed., Nov. 2
Europa........Sat., Nov. 12	Acadia.......Wed., Nov. 16
Caledonia.....Sat., Nov. 19	Britannia....Wed., Nov. 30
Anglia........Sat., Nov. 26	Iowa.........Wed., Dec. 14
India.........Sat., Dec. 3	Acadia.......Wed., Dec. 28
Australia.....Sat., Dec. 10	Britannia....Wed., Jan. 11

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Nov. 2, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. WHINERAY..........Nov. 9, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........Nov. 16, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..Nov. 23, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Nov. 30, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE........ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Nov. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 26
PEREIRE..........DAURE........SATURDAY, Dec. 10

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine:) TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $130; second cabin, $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Nov. 5, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

LONDON DIRECT.

PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, November.

Cabin passage, $65 and $75, currency.

Steerage passage, $25, currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Nov. 1, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday, Nov. 5, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Nov. 12, 8 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Nov. 15, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 4TH AND 19TH OF EACH MONTH, except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 4, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco Dec. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Nov. 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Nov. 3
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........Nov. 10
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Nov. 17

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 P. M. CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Nov. 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. COIT will leave for Lewes, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Splendid fishing at Lewes. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, [illegible] their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
New-York, Sept. 10, 1870.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, 12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement, Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:45 and 10:00 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ALL RAIL.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. The damages by the flood to the Virginia Railroads having been repaired, the sale of through tickets has been resumed. Trains make close connections via Washington, for Lynchburg, Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans, Atlanta, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Tickets for sale at Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st., and at No. 944 Broadway.

F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
F. W. JACKSON, General Supt.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 10½ A. M.—Railroad express. 3½ P. M.—Montreal express. Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Worth-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander WILSON, and EMPIRE STATE, Commander A. P. OSWELL, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 6 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the accommodation train for Philadelphia. EMPIRE STATE at 4 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River. Philadelphia freight received to 6 P. M. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAS. FISK, Jr., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the offices, on the wharf, at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms. To Albany or Troy, 50c. deck; first-class, including state-room accommodations, $1; [illegible], $1; and like reductions to all points west and north. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, (having 200 splendid rooms,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring, or Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted.) Sunday fare same as heretofore, at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6, and Albany at 8½ P. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 21st.......2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 22d......6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 22d......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 24th.......2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th......2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 26th....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th....2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 27th.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 29th.....[illegible]	Monday, 31st.......[illegible]

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted. Steamer leaves New-Haven Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 229 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPER.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 126, 128 AND 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.

Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.

Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.

Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at reduced prices. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Day and evening. GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, No. 40 East 14th-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c. For further information address

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 987 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—fifteenth year.

Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon—A Yale graduate, he wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 3 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. [illegible] More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.

WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 159 Madison-av., corner 32d-st. Formerly Ferris' Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above.

MRS. EDWARD S. WHITE,

No. 38 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,

No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited; primary department and gymnasium.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 22. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 65 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,260 B'way, cor. 38th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 5 East 24th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

GERMAN, FRENCH AND LATIN classes forming day and evening for gentlemen, ladies, boys, girls, at Thompson's College, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, $3 weekly; thirteen weeks, $10. Lecture tickets free to students.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 33d-st. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 727 7th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, WESTchester County, New-York.—The twenty-fourth session will commence Oct. 21. For circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A German university and an experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German. Address D. S., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

DR. [illegible] FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 8 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MISS PERRINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 105 East 38th-st., Sept. 26.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15 at No. 1,182 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only,) Broadway, corner 33d-st.—English, Classical, French, German. Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 124 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 19.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 21 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AN ITALIAN TEACHER. Address, with terms, &c., S., Box 112 *Times* Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR EXPORT.—We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for all different kinds of Sewing-machines for the export trade. Shippers will find it to their advantage to address us for the same. GOLD MEDAL SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. 334 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and [illegible] See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.

PRIVATE PARLOR [illegible] East 14th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, C., Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

A VERY PLEASANT WELL-FURNISHED room for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with first-class board and attendance, No. 35 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place. References exchanged.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with two comfortably-furnished rooms, without board, on second floor, at a moderate rent. No. 133 Waverley-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, with choice private table; comforts of a home in private family; one room for gentleman. No. 278 4th-av., near Calvary Church.

NO. 234 EAST 13TH-ST.—SECOND floor, back room, south side, handsomely furnished; suitable for gentleman or a gentleman and wife; with board; location desirable; reference required.

NO. 126 EAST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND LEXINGTON AVS.—The entire second floor; also rooms on the fourth floor, with first-class board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT their entire second story, well furnished, with every convenience; private table; location very desirable. Address BROOKS, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR THREE gentlemen may be accommodated with furnished rooms and board in a private family residing at No. 308 West 23d-st.; references required.

NO. 20 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor floor, with private table, bath-room and closets connecting; Frenchman cook; very reasonable if rented by the year.

NO. 41 WEST 18TH-ST.—IN A PRIVATE family, two suites of rooms, five in all, four large, one small; private table if desired. Highest references required.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR, THREE rooms, also third-story front room, to two or three gentlemen, with breakfast, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, singly or en suite; house and location desirable, opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, FIRST floor, with board; select bath-room, new; hot and cold water in rooms; a rare opportunity for families. No. 52 University-place.

NO. 311 WEST 30TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-av.—Furnished rooms to let with board, to respectable parties; well located; first-class board.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR Madison-av., a new and elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with or without meals.

TWO ROOMS ON THE SECOND floor and one on the fourth floor to let, with board. No. 117 East 17th-st.

ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with gas, bath, &c., on second floor, single or en suite, to let. No. 68 East 4th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 39TH-ST., HANDSOME rooms to rent, en suite or singly, with first class board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house [illegible] miles from the City; high and healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron B. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 229, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 229.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 25, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of moneys as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debts, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, as required by them, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners, for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or such contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be enforced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of this State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box to the receive the ballots in favor of or against this act; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot, on which shall be printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts," or "Against the act to create a State debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballots, and shall be indorsed "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of the votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to the canvass of votes for military and town officers shall apply to the submission of the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be printed and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of the several counties concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes given at the same.

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, six and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two, and three of this act shall not take effect unless ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
Aug. 2, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, laws of 1860. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
COMEDY REVIVALS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND SATURDAY,
Colman's Comedy of
JOHN BULL,
Produced with appropriate
SCENES, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Dennis Brulgruddery..........Mr. John Brougham
Job Thornberry..........Mr. John Gilbert
Peregrine..........Mr. Charles Fisher
Hon. Tom Shuffleton..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Dan..........Mr. J. C. Williamson
Frank Rochdale..........Mr. Charles Rockwell
Sir Simon Rochdale..........Mr. M. Lanagan
John Bur..........Mr. E. M. Holland
Mr. Pennyman..........Mr. W. J. Leonard
John..........Mr. J. Peck
Robert..........Mr. W. Quigley
Lady Caroline Braymore..........Mrs. Thomas Barry
Mrs. Brulgruddery..........Mrs. John Sefton
Mary Thornberry..........Miss Ellen Tracy

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY,
Barnett's Comedy,
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
THURSDAY,
THE RIVALS,
(For the 13th time this Season.)
LOVE FOR LOVE,
ROAD TO RUIN, COURT AND CITY,
And others equally well known in preparation.
EVERY ATTENTION TO DETAIL.
Box Book open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON.

THIS EVENING, at Steinway Hall, 14th-st.

Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces the LAST GRAND NILSSON CONCERT, prior to Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S positive departure for Boston, will take place THIS MONDAY, 31st October, at 8 o'clock, being the LAST CONCERT (prior to her departure for Boston.)

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by CARY, KREBS, BRIGNOLI, VERGER, VIEUXTEMPS.

The orchestra under the direction of MAX MARETZEK.

Conductor..........Signor BOSONI

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4.

Seats at the hall; Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, last concert in Brooklyn.
FRIDAY, Nov. 4, Boston Music Hall.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS.
The best Pantomime ever yet produced.
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AT
WEE WILLIE WINKIE.
GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN,
In which character he has no equal.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—GEO. WOOD, Proprietor.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

Third week of the unqualified success of the celebrated LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in the spectacular burlesque extravaganza entitled LURLINE.

Owing to the length of the burlesque, it will constitute the evening's entertainment.

MATINEE PERFORMANCES:
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

The operatic drama of THE ROSE OF CASTILE, and farce of THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.

Box-plan open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREES DANSANTE

COMMENCE NOV. 7.

Former patrons are expected to attend whether they secure season tickets or not.

Families and gentlemen of respectability can obtain tickets by note or on application at the rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The celebrated ANTONIO L. MORA will perform on the Orchestral Organ, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

MEETINGS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY are requested to attend the general meeting, to take place on MONDAY, 31st October, at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av., at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the President. C. FRANCOIS, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10.

Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.

Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, north-west corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, (Apollo Hall,) now open. Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4:15 P. M. Send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALISTHENICS—Lyric Hall, 723 6th-av. Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open on Tuesdays and Fridays. Afternoon at 4, evening at 8. At greatly reduced prices.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, corner of State and Court sts., entered on State-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st. Classes every day and evening; all dances taught in one quarter—six perfectly in six private lessons.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 59 4TH-AV.
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)

Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.

MATTRESSES.

Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Eider Down, Plumes, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.

Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam, and relieved of all disagreeable odor.

Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.

JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PHAETON AND PONY FOR SALE.—A beautiful turn-out; phaeton new; pony warranted sound and kind; very cheap. Apply at EGBERSON & MOTT'S, No. 119 West 23d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided, at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, proximo, there are to be elected a Mayor in the place of A. Oakey Hall, whose term expires on the 31st of December, 1870, in addition to the officers on the general State, City and County ticket, and also School Trustees, as follows:

One Trustee in the First Ward, in place of Charles F. Bergner, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Second Ward, in place of William Buckley, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Third Ward, in place of David L. Robbins, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Fourth Ward, in place of Thomas Driscoll, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Fifth Ward, in place of Claus Puckhaber, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Sixth Ward, in place of Walter Roche, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Seventh Ward, in place of James Collins, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Eighth Ward, in place of Walter W. Adams, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Ninth Ward, in place of James W. Booth, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Tenth Ward, in place of Benjamin T. Shaffer, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Eleventh Ward, in place of Joseph Koch, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Twelfth Ward, in place of John Straiton, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Thirteenth Ward, in place of James H. Irwin, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Thirteenth Ward, in place of Joseph P. Ellery, whose office was declared vacant because of non-residence—term expires Dec. 31, 1872.

One Trustee in the Fourteenth Ward, in place of S. R. Kirkham, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward, in place of J. Walter Bowler, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Sixteenth Ward, in place of B. C. Wandell, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Seventeenth Ward, in place of G. P. Sinterniss, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee to fill vacancy in the Seventeenth Ward, in place of John B. Hennessey, removed, term expires Dec. 31, 1872.

One Trustee in the Eighteenth Ward, in place of John P. Trew, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Nineteenth Ward, in place of Chas. P. Lyons, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Twentieth Ward, in place of John Holsderber, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee to fill vacancy in the Twentieth Ward, in place of Daniel Early, deceased, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1872.

One Trustee in the Twenty-first Ward, in place of John Stephenson, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

One Trustee in the Twenty-second Ward, in place of S. N. Simonson, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1870.

JOHN HARDY,
Clerk of Common Council.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Oct. 17, 1870.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment rolls or tax-books on real and personal estate and individual shareholders of bank stock, for the year 1870 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payment thereof can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. A deduction, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st day of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st of November.

BARNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.

NEAR 6TH-AV.
Sole Lessees and Managers,
C. WHEATLEIGH AND J. H. SNYDER.

The Directors have the honor of announcing that the English dramatic season will commence on MONDAY, OCT. 31, when the renowned tragedienne, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, will make her rentree on the scene of her former triumphs, and for the first time in two years appear in her renowned

GREAT HISTORIC REALIZATION OF
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,

a role in which she is admitted by the Press and public of both America and England, whence she has but recently returned, to be without a rival in its graphic truthfulness and unquestionable artistic merits as

A LIVING PICTURE

of the most historically-renowned of English monarchs.

Mrs. F. W. LANDER
will be supported by
Mr. J. H. TAYLOR,
in his great original character of
ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX,

and the following unexceptionably brilliant array of artists: Mr. G. BECKS, Mr. Varry, Mr. M. Levick, Mr. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. G. Metkiff, Mr. F. Munroe, Mr. Strothers, Mr. Gregson, Mrs. Farren, Miss Gourley, Miss Proudfoot.

Seats for Mrs. LANDER'S engagement can be secured six nights in advance at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, the general theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of the theatre. Scale of prices: General admission to all parts of the house, $1; orchestra seats, $1 50; balcony box seats, $2; dress circle, reserved seats, $1; proscenium boxes, five seats, $12 50; family circle, 30 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
EIGHTH WEEK
OF
MAN
AND
WIFE.
THIS BRILLIANT PLAY FOR
A FEW NIGHTS LONGER
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.

⁂ Mr. DALY begs to announce that MAN AND WIFE will be acted only a few evenings longer, and will be shortly withdrawn for the revival, in all its brilliant perfectness, of Sardou's great Parisian sensation,

FERNANDE.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Miss Ethel, Miss Morant, and of the production of THE HUNCHBACK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

REPERTOIRE FOR THIS WEEK:

Rose of Castile.	MONDAY.	Rose of Castile.
Crown Diamonds.	TUESDAY.	Crown Diamonds.
Oberon.	WEDNESDAY.	Oberon.
Bohemian Girl.	THURSDAY.	Bohemian Girl.
Lurline.	FRIDAY.	Lurline.
Fra Diavolo.	MATINEE.	Fra Diavolo.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Exhibition will positively close on SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 5.

The premiums will be declared in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. An address will be delivered.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT in the evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

SKATING ON ICE AND PROMENADE CONCERT at INSTITUTE FAIR every evening of this, the last week.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

LECTURES

"AROUND THE WORLD."

The Lecture before the New-York Association of Science and Art, by Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., "AROUND THE WORLD—HOW TO GO; WHAT TO SEE, AND WHAT IT COSTS," &c., will be given, by request of the Association, at Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Putnam & Sons, 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at the door of the Hall.

MUSICAL.

NEW STYLES MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, with improvements patented June and August, 1870. Prices reduced this month. Organs to rent. Ware-rooms, No. 596 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

AT THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., New-York, thorough instruction is given in all branches of music, by the most competent professors, at liberal terms. H. SCHROEDER, Director. H. J. PETERS, Secretary.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS

AT FACTORY PRICES.

WAREROOMS NOS. 149 AND 151 BAXTER-ST., four blocks east of corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (155 4th-av.)

PROPOSALS.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Oct. 31, 1870.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 30, 1870, for supplying fresh beef to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the Commanding officers shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef, to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned, up to the same hour and date, above-mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers, and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice, fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

A deposit of $50 shall accompany each proposal, which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be retained after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops is made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

These proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 30th day of November, 1870, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed

R. M. HALL,
Quartermaster First Artillery and A. C. S.,
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

TO CONTRACTORS.

The Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Company will receive sealed proposals for the graduation and masonry of their Railroad from the track of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield to Front and Dwight sts. in Holyoke, ten miles, with turn-outs and branches, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1870.

Maps, profiles, plans and specifications may be seen at the engineer's office, Westfield, Mass., and further information be had on inquiry of L. F. Root and R. E. Randolph, engineers, C. N. Yeamans, Vice-President of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, or of the undersigned, J. C. PARSONS, President.

HOLYOKE, Oct. 20, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the time for receiving, at the offices of the Commissioners of Emigration, proposals for the erection of new Buildings on Ward's Island, has been extended to the 9th of November proximo.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect, John O'Neill, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. of each day.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to the President of the Commission or the Chairman of the Building Committee.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right to decline all proposals, if they deem it advisable.

(Signed,) RICHARD O'GORMAN, President.
JAMES W. HUSTED, Chairman.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of October, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB SHAFFER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 17 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaac S. Williams, Register, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC DAVIS, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the New-York, Room No. 22, Broadway, in the City of New-York, before [illegible], Register, on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE..........Manager.

Sixth week of the successful Parisian
OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE.
First appearance of
MLLE. PERSINI.
as Marguerite..........in..........LE PETIT FAUST.
THREE PRIMA DONNAS
MONDAY, OCT. 31, LE PETIT FAUST.

Mephisto..........Lea Silly.
Marguerite (her first appearance)..........Elsie Persini.
Tuesday, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, Montaland.
Wednesday, LE PETIT FAUST, Silly, Persini.
Thursday, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, Montaland.
Friday, LE PETIT FAUST, Silly, Persini.
Saturday, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, Silly.
Saturday Matinee, La Grande Duchesse, Montaland.
In active rehearsal, LES BRIGANDS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

TWELFTH WEEK.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH to EIGHTY-FOURTH TIME

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of

"RIP VAN WINKLE,"

in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name,

EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE,

NO. 720 BROADWAY.

First appearance of the celebrated comedian, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, who will appear in his inimitable impersonation of THE WIDOW TWANKEY, in the splendid spectacular burlesque of ALADDIN. Mr. STUART ROBSON in his great character of CAPTAIN CROSSTREE, in the ever popular burlesque of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Every member of the company in both burlesques.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........Director.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
NEW ATTRACTIONS. NEW ARTISTES.

First appearance of
Mr. CHARLES FILLIS,
THE GREAT BRITISH RIDER,
from Royal Amphitheatre, High Holborn, London.
First appearance of
MONS. LOZADA,
THE WONDERFUL PARISIEN JUGGLER,
from Cirque de L'Imperatrice, Paris.
First week of the
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS,
by the unrivaled Corps of Voltigeurs in their BRILLIANT FLIGHTS AND DARING SPLENDORS.
A NEW PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY, variety and daring, introducing
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP BY ALL THE STAR RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS.
THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.

Dress circle, 50c.; children, under ten, half price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children, under ten, 50c.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

PROMENADE CONCERT
of the
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT, N. G.,
will be given at the
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1870.

Tickets obtained of members of the Regiment only.

MR. DE CORDOVA

WILL DELIVER THE SECOND OF HIS COURSE OF LECTURES,
CHARLES DICKENS,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1870,
AT STEINWAY HALL.

Tickets may be had at No. 124 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

CLOSING OF THE
GRAND SANITARY FAIR
At the
Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment,
Broadway and 35th-st.,
MONDAY, Oct. 31, and TUESDAY, Nov. 1.
Admission, 25 cents.
The Fair open at 2 P. M.
Auction both evenings from 7 to 10 P. M.

STADT THEATRE—45 AND 47 BOWERY.

OPERA BUFFO,
MONDAY, 31, VERT-VERT, by T. Offenbach.
Reserved seats at the Box-office.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION. The FAIR of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE will positively close on SATURDAY, NOV. 5.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOUSE OF REST FOR CONSUMPTIVES at Tremont, Westchester County, N. Y., will be held at the House on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the institution are invited to attend. Train leaves 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 11½ o'clock, and returns at 5 and 5:05 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—MALCOLM G. [illegible]GHTON, as assignee of the firm property of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO., against [illegible] MITCHELL and others.—To the creditors of the late firm of MITCHELL, LADD & CO.: I, PHILO T. RUGGLES, referee, hereby give notice, that an interlocutory judgment was, on the 22d day of September, 1870, made and entered in the above action, whereby it was referred to me, among other things, to take proof of all claims and demands of the creditors of the late firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co., provided for by the assignment for the benefit of said creditors, executed by the members of said firm to the plaintiff, on or about March 23, 1865, and to take and state an account of the amount due to all of such creditors, upon their respective claims, upon the first day of January, 1868; notice is hereby given that the general object of the reference ordered by me in the said judgment order, are, and I am thereby directed, to take proof of all claims of the said creditors, to take and state an account of the amounts due to said creditors, upon their respective claims, upon the 1st of January, 1868, and to take, state and pass the accounts of the plaintiff as assignee under the said assignment. Notice is also hereby given, that it is by the said interlocutory judgment, ordered, adjudged and decreed, that such of said creditors as shall not, within a time to be limited by me, or within such further time as may be allowed by this court, come in for that purpose, present to me and prove their claims, shall be excluded from any dividend out of the assigned estate remaining in the hands of the plaintiff, as assignee, and shall be excluded from the benefits of the decree to be entered in this action, and shall be for ever barred from demanding or recovering their claims from the plaintiff, as such assignee, or individually, or out of any of the said assigned estate. All the creditors of said firm of Mitchell, Ladd & Co. are hereby notified to come in and prove their respective demands, before me, the said referee, at my office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of November, 1870, the day limited by me on which all claims are to be presented. Notice is further hereby given, that I, the said referee, will proceed to a hearing of the matters referred to me by said judgment order, at my office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which such hearing, party in interest may contest any claim presented to me, and may object to any matter in the accounts to be rendered by said assignee.—Dated New-York, Sept. 22, 1870. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York. se26-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LAWRENCE P. BAYNE, plaintiff, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) with interest from the 20th day of June, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of September, 1870. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, s26-law6wM* No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—LAWRECE P. BAYNE and HENRY J. ROGERS, plaintiffs, against MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD and THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, with interest from the 17th day of August, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 27, 1870.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 24th day of September, 1870. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, s26-law6wM No. 29 Wall-street, New-York City.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DeBING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. [illegible] cases of over twenty years' standing. Sold by [illegible] by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. F. [illegible], Graduate of the University Medical College, and M. R. C. S., London, may be consulted privately on all [illegible] diseases. A practice of 14 years, 10 of which were [illegible] a specialty. [illegible] No. 29 Clinton-place, [illegible] City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-st., the only place for speedy cure of private diseases. Manhood restored. Mind the right No. 94.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen days.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease Dr. EVANS' specific will fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, right No. 94 Chatham-st.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

A Free Expression of Views by Prominent Clergymen.

The Corruption of Our City Government Strongly Denounced.

Citizens Urged to Register and Vote for the Right.

Christians Called Upon to Do Their Duty in the Crisis.

A United Voice Against the Evils of Democratic Rule.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Sermon by Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth—Every Citizen Must Discharge His Political Duty.

Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, preached, last evening, on Political Reform. This is the first of two sermons on the same subject, to be preached at the request of the Political Reform Club, and was characterized by the usual force of thought and eloquence of the speaker. Limited space permits us to give only the leading points of the discourse, the foundation for which was the following text of Scripture: "Will ye even sell your brethren?" He had been invited, he said, to deliver two lectures on Our Duties to the State by the Counsel of Political Reform. He would on this occasion speak of our general duties, leaving it for next Sunday evening to call attention to special duties. The ultimate issue of all forms of government is republicanism, as the palace on Fifth-avenue is the necessary sequence of the hut of the savage. When the savage developed mind, heart and taste, he built his better thought into the form of a house, and at last developing into a perfect manhood, he demanded a palace. Originally, people were satisfied with a chieftain, and obeyed the bludgeon. When stronger and wiser, they drew power away from the throne, and appropriated it to themselves. At length they came to believe in a free Press and free schools; then they took all power from the throne, and vested it in the people, and thus became a republic. As republicanism is the highest form of government, so is it the easiest toppled over. It implies intelligence and purity, and when these begin to decay then its doom is at hand. Nothing will tend to this sooner than a corrupt administration of office. So long as the republic stands up possessing the muscular power of education and honesty, then can she withstand all; but when men pay money for office, in order that they may double the amount out of the office, then is the brain of the republic touched, and her end draws near. When the rulers and chief men in Rome were chosen for their virtue and breadth of ideas, then she prospered; but when her offices began to be put up at auction, the word Finis was written in her history. France, too, furnished an example of which we should take warning. An adventurer on her throne eating up her substance and undermining her moral life, until, with the first shock, she crumbled to pieces. We have here a Republic which is the hope of the world. Our fathers dreamed a great dream of liberty, and every foot of her soil is moistened with the blood of patriotism that we might enjoy this blessing. Those fathers of the Republic would have given their right arms before they would filch from the treasury; would have yielded up their lives before they would tell a lie. We have reason to be proud of them. Have they reason to be proud of us? We have been gradually slipping our cables. Society is now turned upside down. Instead of being governed by the best men, we are governed by the worst men that any society can produce. Politics is now a boiling cauldron, and all the scum comes to the top. One great defect of the present day is the concentration of the public mind on the getting of money, so that the public mind and public life are becoming demoralized. We take it as a matter of course that when a man gets into office he steals all he can. A politician nowadays is he who has the minimum of moral principle, and the maximum of impudence. It is a grab game, and he who steals most is most successful. We are governed by men whom we could not invite to our table, whom we could not introduce to our daughters, and at this moment we are in the hands of men who have a mint of money and behind whom are an illiterate mob. We are governed by bad men—men who can hardly write their names—and yet, with men and means to overturn all this, we quietly put out our hands that the gyves may be put on. You catch a burglar breaking into your house, and, if he has the control of a few hundred votes, he can laugh in his sleeve at you. The Courts afford no relief. If the corruptions of New-York were to spread all over the country, the Republic would fall in thirty days. A man cannot go to the polls and vote independently without being menacingly surrounded by shoulder-hitters, whose home is in the State Prison. We see men spending two or three times the first year's salary to obtain an office at a few thousand dollars, and out of this sum they save a million in four or five years. He has tried to solve this consistently with the honesty of the incumbent without success. True, there are some exceptions, but generalizing, a large majority are mere adventurers, who seek office solely for their own benefit; who get all they can, and keep their getting. Their tools are men too base to live, and too good to hang. But, O God! the Republican Gibraltar—the Courts, which were our last refuge, have failed, and become the tools and emissaries of the men who are robbing and stealing and plundering from the whole community. When we dare to arrest them, the Courts cover up all their acts, and we bear and forbear until we have come to be under the control of an illiterate and blood-loving mob. What is to be done? True, we would much rather stay at home, reading our papers, than to come in contact with the rude and rough at a primary election. But the citizen has no right to stay at home while his work is undone. Do your duty, and leave the rest to God. We have no right to stay at home until this wrong is righted. We must open this augean stable at both ends, and let the purifying influences of public opinion sweep through it until it becomes purified. Business men must remember that their business suffers by the present state of affairs. In the name, therefore, of the institutions we have founded; in the name of home, and of Christ, he appealed to all to do their political duty, and stay not their hand until the body politic is purified, until justice is again impartially administered, and honest men direct the affairs of public office, from the highest to the lowest in the land.

ALL CHRISTIANS SHOULD VOTE.

The Christian Duty of Citizenship—Sermon by Rev. R. H. Newton in the Anthon Memorial Church.

A discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. R. H. NEWTON, yesterday morning, in the Anthon Memorial Church, upon "The Christian Duty of Citizenship." The text was taken from Luke, thirteenth chapter, twentieth and twenty-first verses: "And again He said, whereunto shall I liken the Kingdom of God? It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened."

The speaker said that the Christian is never, by fealty to the Heavenly Kingdom, released from obligations to his earthly country. He never renounces allegiance to his secular nationality in entering upon the religious. Rather is he doubly bound to every duty of citizenship. Inspired by the enthusiasm of humanity into which he is baptized, he is to labor for the removal of every form of injustice, tyranny and oppression—for the elevation, physically, morally and intellectually, of the people; for the total christianizing of the State. This, then, is the answer to the supreme question, "What is the duty of the Christian toward the State? What is his place in the sphere of citizenship?" Considerations of agreeableness are not for him. His own concern is to know his duty. It may appear of very little use to meet these obligations in the presence of overpowering corruption. He has not to judge duty by its promise of success. It may be extremely unpleasant to do all that, as a good citizen, he feels incumbent on him. It may seem to involve the necessity of a close contact with evil which is revolting, which may be injurious. The pure light of heaven must bury itself deep in the noxious slime, hesitating not, fearing not—too pure to be soiled, too strong to be overcome. What is Christian character good for if it cannot be in the midst of corruption without contamination? This is our divinely-ordained duty. Neglect of it is faithlessness to Christ. The nature of our institutions invests citizenship with unequaled responsibility. It is impossible to avoid grave responsibility. Government is thrust upon us. Whether in wise and Christian interest or in culpable indifference, we each of us tell somewhat on the spirit and action of government. This duty of citizenship thus peculiarly imposed upon us as Americans is yet further obligatory on us at [illegible] Here is all that time permits me to refer to—the fact is—the perfectly patent corruption of politics. Every one knows somewhat of this fact. Those who know most of public affairs know best how appalling is the increase of public corruption. The control of affairs is more and more passing into the hands of unprincipled demagogues, or [illegible] by dishonest plunder seekers. Do not all see how the standard of political character is deteriorating—how the intelligent and upright portion of the people are allowing themselves to be represented and governed by men for whom they can have no respect whatever? Do we not all see that it has become easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for an honest man to gain and retain political power? Do we not all see how venality, bribery with place and money, corruption, disguised and open, is eating at whatever of life yet remains in party organizations, making of them [illegible] base centres in the heart of the nation, [illegible] the whole body politic? Do not we see [illegible] remains to mock us; how, with the systematic corruption of the franchise, and the entire manipulation of nominations by professional politicians the possibility of reformation is slipping out of our hands, our liberties, our rights, our public morals being placed in the hands of those who respect not God or man, knowing no liberty save that of license, no rights save those of self, no morals at all? Do we not all see how the last hope of purity and righteousness—an honest, intelligent, untrammeled judiciary, impartially administering the law of the land—is being undermined by the spread of this fearful political corruption? Feeling keenly the vital importance of the necessity of political purity, I have watched closely the developments in our midst, and in common with all who have at all studied public affairs, I am appalled at their present condition. Let me give one or two illustrations touching this vital point. A gentleman told me that not a year ago he had occasion to solicit a favor for another person from a Judge of the Supreme Court in a State not a thousand miles from this. Fearing in his high respect for the Judiciary that even such an influencing might seem indelicate, at least he apologized for so doing, whereupon his Honor, turning sharply to him, said with an oath, "Why, Sir, there is nothing on earth that I would hesitate to do in my official position to further my own interests." Another gentleman in conversation with a Judge of the same State, in reference to a certain criminal case, received to his horror this unblushing confession, "The fellow was one to whom I was personally indebted. I looked into his case and found that if he was ever tried he would have to go to the Penitentiary. I was bound to get him out of the scrape some how. The case was called for 11 o'clock on Tuesday. So I had him on hand and opened Court fifteen minutes before time. Of course no prosecutor appeared, and I discharged him at once." That such men crept into the judicial chair might argue little as to the general purity of the law, but what can be said of the fact that in this very State a gigantic monopoly, like that of one of our greatest railroads, is able to defy every attempt at restitution, to make of the law itself the bulwark of iniquity? I ask, therefore, with the deepest sadness of heart, whereunto all this is to tend? What must this corrupting state of political morals result in? No one can contemplate our future without fear and sorrow. The uneducated masses pouring in upon us will be ever supplying new materials upon which this corruption can fatten itself. The imperative duties of the day in the sphere of citizenship are suggested by the evident causes of the present state of affairs. The chief cause has been individual indifference to the duties of citizenship. The consequences of this indifference must be remedied by individual interest. The citizen must regard the franchise as an obligation. Reform, beginning in the resumption of civil duties, must go on in the resumption of the true guide in those duties—enlightened conscience. As of measures, so of men, this conscience must be made the elector. The want of the day is capable, honest men in public positions. The immediate, urgent need is that our intelligent and honorable citizens should determine to elect, in so far as in them lies, only reliable men—should determine to subordinate every consideration to this one of having in our Government good men.

DON'T SHIRK IT.

The Political Responsibility of Religious People—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Aikman.

Rev. Dr. AIKMAN discoursed at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning, before a large congregation, taking for his text the seventh verse of the twenty-ninth chapter of Jeremiah: "And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it, for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace." The time when this was written, he said, was about 600 years before Christ. The Jews had been defeated in battle by Nebuchadnezzar. They were held as captives; they felt great interest in all that was around them; but why should they bother themselves about affairs in Babylon? Jeremiah, therefore, writes them, cautioning them to remember that, while captives, they should not neglect those matters that immediately concerned the welfare and comfort of themselves and their families. Every citizen should identify himself with the interests and well-being of the community of which he forms a part. This is more especially true of an American citizen, forming, as he does, an integral part of the State. Aside from any higher motive, he is bound to link himself with all that tends to the general well-being. But, said the preacher, I intend my remarks, this morning, to be more personal and practical. We see all around us political corruption rampant. There is no city in the world where there is more organized wickedness than in this City, where we have our homes. The treasury is so systematically plundered that citizens accept the robbery as a matter of course, and have become indifferent to what a few years ago would have amazed them. Judges are held in the grasp of political influence. Decisions are made and judgments given not in accordance with law and equity, but according to political exigency. Men go to the polls feeling that the ballot box is the centre of a vortex of political corruption. You have only to look over the political horizon to measure our condition. And then you had better ask yourselves how much is the religious portion of the community responsible for this state of affairs? I propose to show that it is largely responsible. I will not say wholly, but certainly, in a very large degree. I do not mean altogether those who are technically church members, but I mean that portion of the community who are naturally on the side of law and order. Though I would not, perhaps, be much astray if I confined myself exclusively to churchmen, and affirmed that they are largely responsible for our deplorable political condition. Think of the power which they control. They possess a large degree of the moral, intellectual and educational advantages of the community. Look around you on every side. Who are the people of intelligence, education and refinement? You will find them mostly religious people. The religious portion of the community occupy the highest social standing. Take men by name—those whom you know personally and by reputation, and you will recognize this fact. This portion of the community possess the bulk of the wealth of this City. They control the capital and business interests of the City. The religion of Jesus Christ has an elevating power even in temporal concerns; it lifts men into high social as well as moral standing. Education, wealth, intelligence and social standing are largely in the hands of the religious community. Wealth, intelligence and high social standing—poverty, ignorance and degradation—which can sway the destinies of the City. We are inexorably forced to the conclusion that the religious community possess the power to mold our political policy. Who organizes crime and corruption in this City and controls the corrupt elements among us? The religious portion of the people possess wealth, intelligence and social standing, and are responsible for our good government. When we see vice and crime in the ascendant, some one is responsible. Those are responsible who have the power to control it. Civil influences in this City can only be combatted by those who wield this great power, and if they fail to make it available they are responsible. How can it be made available? Why are the moral elements of the community paralyzed? I answer, because it is unexerted and amounts to nothing. Because of recreancy to principle; because religious people do not stand up for the principles in which they believe; because they refuse to rebuke crime in high places; they link their hands socially with men who are taking the life-blood of the community; they stand aloof from political responsibility and shift it on to others; they see on every side organized crime and violence; they say it is none of their business; that some one ought to combat those evils, but the work is not on their shoulders. The power of the religious element is paralyzed by apathy and indifference—a don't-care-feeling which wishes to shirk personal responsibility. Some one must work, and to do so, lay aside some selfish scheme of private business. They are afraid to exert the power that they know they possess. This spirit of indolence and fear paralyzes all political effort. Then there is a want of combination among religious people—they have no organization. This is why they cannot exert their legitimate influence. Then party spirit helps to divide them. I do not denounce parties. I believe they are necessary under our system of government, and as a citizen, I am a party man, and am not ashamed to acknowledge my party fealty. But in a City like this, national politics are out of place. The moral and religious well-being of the community rise above all mere political issues. But men vote for the petty interests of party, and not for the general welfare. This must be changed. We must fix political responsibility upon ourselves. The religious portion of the community must rise up and assert the great power they wield. They must unite, organize, and work for this end. If you could mass the intelligence and education, the wealth and social standing of the community, it could control all other influences. My remarks, said the preacher, are intended to wake up my people to their political duty, and I trust they will discharge it. You and I know not what the future has in store for us if we put not forth our power. Let us be men, Christian men, exerting Christian power everywhere, going earnestly for God and the good of the people. We will see that vice and crime will every day get weaker, and we may even make this corrupt City known as the seat of great moral political power.

PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE.

[illegible]

Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM at Trenor's Lyric Hall, yesterday morning took for his text the Gospel of Luke, twelfth chapter and fifty-seventh verse: "And why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right?" These are very emphatic words, he said, and deserved serious consideration. The political institutions of Europe are all based on the theory of human depravity, that man is unfit to manage his own affairs, that there must be a King who stands above the people and to whom the people are to be subject. He discarded that theory. Our new theory of representation tries to do something better than to get the vote of the majority. We like to get the vote of the minority, so that every person has a share in the ruling power. Still, representation is not complete until every woman, [illegible] that an ignorant [illegible] all, and that an untaught democracy goes to ruin. Our social system points to the personal independence of the individual. All are theoretically on a level. The ideal of personal independence is the ideal of religion. Religion says to each person, "You have a living soul given you in trust which must be personally attended to." Each person is to work out his own destiny and salvation. The richest fruit of Protestantism, he continued, was the Quaker, who was his own church, his own minister. Quietness, tranquillity, self-denial, temperance, and independence of mind are all in the Quaker theory. He saw in the Quaker the very quintessence of the Gospel. Living in a corrupt political state, he left it—living in a society that was abandoned and debased, he left it all, and found that he had the soul of religion in his own breast. The Quaker was the terror of his time. Living in an age when war was popular, when dignity and glory were showered on the military man, he had the courage to denounce war as an outrage on human nature; he had the courage to declare that the slave trade was an offense against heaven—and in an age when woman was a toy and a victim, he dared to say that she had a soul, and that she should take her place in Church and State. One of the finest fruits of English Puritanism was THEODORE PARKER, and RALPH EMERSON was as sweet a product as the New-England religion has produced. Our political and social system conspire to the end of personal independence. It is a high attainment, but when obtained, it is a guarantee against anarchy. The poor victim of licentiousness, the criminal, the pleasure-seeker are all anarchists. They are counted by the thousands in the City of New-York. They are reducing our best institutions to nothing, and making light of the best interests of the country. They are usually spoken of as a people who are a law to themselves, but that is precisely what they are not. They have no conception of what the law means, for they are lawless. They are always lurking and waiting for the moment when they break out like a volcanic force and destroy everything before them. The State nowhere affords a remedy for this. In all governments the subtle demoralization goes on. The Government of New-York City is simply anarchy. Anarchy enters as an element into the Government. A few unscrupulous men get the reins of power into their hands, and drive the people whithersoever they will. They are fearless of moral opinion. Bribery and corruption are staple articles in their hands, and equity is a very scarce commodity. The people are driven in thousands to the City Hall and are there fleeced. Where is the remedy for this? It is in personal independence, and it is precisely here in New-York City that personal independence is needed most. They should all stand together, and rally for right and justice. It was their own fault that things go amiss. It was their business, their duty, to see that justice and virtue—not vileness and depravity—should control public affairs in this great City. Let each man do his individual part and the thing is done; let there be no supineness, no apathy, and the result will be victory. Personal independence was much needed, as intelligence and virtue count very little in the crowd. Public opinion will not save them from anarchy. It is a vast incoherent mass of thought, prejudice, good, bad and indifferent. The majority are ignorant and multitudes never think. Public opinion heaves to and fro like the billows of the deep; you know where it is today, you cannot tell where it will be to-morrow; it ebbs away and leaves the bare sand. In the crisis of the civil war public opinion at one time meant peace, at another time revenge. Public opinion is the most oppressive thing in the world. Independent will is crushed beneath it, and he who questions it is driven to the wall immediately. Personal independence means that one is to judge for himself what is right and true. It is hard, exceedingly hard, to attain it. It requires a life-long effort, years of thought and determination, but when once obtained, even to a small degree, it gives the consolation of power.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

Who is Responsible for Our Bad City Government?—Qualities of a Loyal Soul—Sermon by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Loyalty of soul was the subject of an admirable discourse delivered last evening in the Sixth Universalist Church, Thirty-fifth-street, near Sixth-avenue, by its pastor, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN. His text was from the twenty-sixth Psalm, part of the eleventh and twelfth verses: "But as for me, I will walk in mine integrity; my foot standeth in an even place." Better, said the speaker, be a true man on the side of wrong than false on the side of right; better carry an honest, untarnished soul into all the evil places of the world than to wear the mask of the hypocrite in places of highest honor among our race. This is a hard saying, and cannot find ready acceptance everywhere. There is in this and in every other land some influence which tends to draw every line of profession within itself and away from the secular affairs of life. And this is especially true of religion. There is a feeling that it should be separated from the secular affairs of life, and so have we divorced religion from the world. But the thinking part of mankind is tired of this disjunction of the secular and the spiritual. They are tired of having their earthly and their heavenly relations set up in such contrast. This is not an age of monasticism. The real duty of man now comes where the trials of man exist. And men who have, or who think they have, a message from God, should come down from their pulpits and lay off their white robes and go to the market places, and wherever men congregate. Religion is too highly exalted, and it must be brought down to where men live, and be made a part of their daily lives. We all realize how our sense of honor, virtue, probity, &c., rises or falls according to the standard of the society in which we live, and unless we have the Divine Spirit in our hearts we cannot successfully resist the false maxims of the world, but must sink with the social standard. There are influences at work all around us, now more full of corruption and evil than ever, overriding all the rights of the community, and defying everything that is pure, and true, and good, and hence arises the necessity for raising up a race of loyal souls. Loyalty is obedience to law—it may be to that of a prince, of a constitution, of a principle, an idea, or of whatever is the ruling influence or power over men. The main elements of loyalty are: 1. Conviction—without which no true character can be developed. The man without conviction is like a ship freighted and at sea without a helm—it is driven hither and thither by every changing wind. And as the man grows older he has less ability and power to direct his course. Conviction lies at the bottom of every true act of every true soul. 2. Earnestness, bravery, nobleness. A man without earnestness of soul is like a locomotive whose train is full of passengers, and everything is in apparent readiness for progress and advancement, but it lacks the motive power—steam. It needs the living creature in the wheels. No man can be brave who is not in earnest. Every man should feel that he is one of the forces by which God changes not only the face of nature but of society also. 3. The man of loyal soul must have honor—that high thing in the soul which, like the aroma of the flower, cannot be described, but which every true man feels revolting against meanness and dishonesty. It is conscience—God's image stamped upon the human coin, and there is only one method to cultivate conscience and to exalt the standard of honor, and that is to follow them. Conscience and honor may be drowned and stifled in the bustle and tumult of life, but they cannot be wholly driven out of the soul. Set a pure man from another sphere down in our midst and ask him what he thought of the circumstances, and who were to blame for our condition of society, and he should answer that we who have remained passive are the guilty ones. We have the privilege, at least once a year, of making our impress upon the Government, and the society in which we live, by our ballots. But we are too like the Frenchman, who, desirous of attending early mass but being pressed with business, rushed hastily into the Cathedral and left his card on the altar, as an evidence to God that he had called. We cannot spare the time to attend to our duties as citizens, which are just as sacred as our duties as Christians, and hence we are overridden and despoiled by the vicious and corrupt Rings which fill every position of trust in our community. And these men excuse their robbery and plunder by saying that they must live. But as BEN. JOHNSON once answered a similar excuse for the vending of liquors, so he, the speaker, would answer he saw no necessity for their living at all. Such men are like musquitoes—nuisances and annoyances. His audience could see from the foregoing sketch wherein they have been in error, and he hoped the voters would [illegible] have dropped their silent ballots in the [illegible] let them feel justified by conscience and approved by God, and thus, as if by one stroke, the pure and true men of society may sweep away now and forever the corrupt Rings that curse us. The light of loyal eyes and the [illegible] of loyal souls should be thrown broadly upon the corruption that exists in our midst, and [illegible]

CHOOSE YOU THIS DAY.

Who Shall We Have for Governor—Sermon by Rev. J. P. Swift.

Rev. J. P. SWIFT, last evening, at the M. E. Church, [illegible] from Joshua, twenty-fourth chapter, fifteenth verse: "Choose you this day whom ye will serve." He said: The present era is one peculiarly trying to men's souls. God is not only testing the life and character of nations, but of individuals. The influence of the laws and principles of the gospel is being felt more and more every day. As the light and heat of the sun irradiate the material world, so Christianity gladdens and cheers the moral world. The springs and motives which guide men's conduct are being subjected to a rigid examination, nor can they long conceal their true character. They may indeed, for a time, deceive the public by wearing well-fitting garments, but sometimes a man's heart will get on the outside of him. An individual may dress himself in colors of green on high days, and cause the multitude to goggle, and make them see through a green glass darkly, but finally he will himself be spotted with a spot so green that it can never be obliterated. At the present moment there is a universal demand on the part of the honest, respectable and Christian portion of society for men of character, truth, and sound principles, to fill every position of trust in our City, State and nation; for men who will not barter their manhood, and betray the trust imposed on them for filthy lucre. The corruption which reigns in our midst, and unblushingly flaunts itself in the face of day, is fearfully alarming. The grossest fraud, and the unparalleled audacity of corrupt political rings have raised to positions of importance men, who should for the public good, be inclosed within prison walls. There is nothing too sacred for their spoliating hands. Not content with exhausting the supplies of the Treasury, and leaving the City in debt, they lay their ruthless hands on Justice, and strike at the very foundation of our liberties. A great duty is laid on the Christian men of New-York—a duty which the circumstances of the times most loudly demand. No consideration should be allowed to divert them from an expression of their indignation at the gross misgovernment of this City and State. In the midst of the present excitement and popular demonstrations, let them keep cool-headed and brave-hearted, and place at the head of State affairs a man whose honesty and integrity are known, and whose character is not stained with political trickery and judicial corruption. The present great opportunity should not be thrown away. To us is given the power to "choose this day whom we will serve." Let not our choice be an ignoble one, but let us elect Governors who will by their honesty and integrity reflect honors on the institutions of our country which have been purchased at so dear a cost. The self-sacrifice of our forefathers will have been expended in vain if dishonesty and corruption are allowed to run rampant in high places, and crush every noble aspiration in the patriot's heart. Nations as powerful and older than ours have been crushed by the vices of their rulers, and this great Republic will not stand the test of time unless guided by high-minded and Christian leaders. As the children of Israel renounced at once and unanimously the gods of the Amorites, let the citizens of New-York renounce the still more wicked gods whom Tammany has set up for popular worship. To aid in breaking down these golden images is one of the most pressing duties imposed on the Christian men of this City. The speaker concluded by recommending a higher standard for their conduct, viz., the law of Christ. When this law permeates the heart and controls the life, the individual so influenced is amply prepared to take part in the great social and political events which are transpiring around him. All efforts to ameliorate the condition of the race, and elevate politics, will be useless if the benign influence of Christianity is not fully recognized.

Ten Thousand Dollar Fraud in Newark—All the Parties Implicated in Custody.

About a year ago GEORGE H. HODDER was carrying on the boot and shoe business in Newark, and JAMES P. DONNELLY was one of his employes. HODDER becoming deeply involved, was sold out at Sheriff's sale, DONNELLY being the purchaser. It was supposed by those interested that HODDER's money was used for the purpose, and that he was still the real proprietor. Thus things went on till about two weeks ago, the firm doing a manufacturing business, and for some reason, failing again to pay bills due. At this juncture of affairs, DONNELLY went through the form of selling out the business to one WILLIAM D. RANKIN, another employe, and the manufactured stock, machinery, goods on hand, &c., were put out of the way of the anxious creditors, and are nowhere to be found. About this time (ten days ago) Mr. RANKIN went to Boston and Lynn, Mass., and made large purchases of manufactured goods, giving among his Newark references JAS. P. DONNELLY, who gave him an excellent name. Some of the letters of inquiry were taken to Mr. WILLIAM RANKIN, a well-to-do citizen on High-street, Newark, as the other RANKIN is a comparative stranger. In this way the affair came to the knowledge of the Police, and detectives were stationed at the express offices and freight depots to ascertain who called for the goods ordered by Mr. RANKIN, and DONNELLY was ascertained to be that person. Other detectives were set to watch the progress of affairs at the Hodder-Donnelly-Rankin store, No. 200 Market-street. The carman who took the goods from the store was found, and he states that he was ordered last week, on Monday, at daylight, to take the goods, contained in twenty-three cases, by a circuitous route to the New-York boat. After the boat arrived in New-York, the goods were delivered, and nothing has since been seen of them. Enough having been ascertained to warrant the arrest of the three men on the charge of fraud, they have been taken and are now in custody. RANKIN was arrested on the street at 2½ o'clock Sunday morning. DONNELLY had just entered his house at the same hour, and HODDER was arrested at a later hour. The goods which were saved for the parties forwarding them, before they fell into the hands of the sharpers, would amount to $2,000, and those now put out of the way are probably worth $10,000, and there are no assets for creditors. The three men will have a hearing today.

Northern New-York Railway Company.

This is the name of a new corporation organized for the purpose of building the northern section of the railroad designed to form a connection between Ogdensburg and New-York. HENRY BARNARD, of Morristown, is President; IRA HERSEY, of New-York, Vice-President; BENJAMIN T. SEALEY, of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer, and JOHN C. HERSEY, Engineer. They propose to run from Ogdensburg to Carthage via Antwerp. At Carthage they will connect with the Black River Railroad, thus furnishing a continuous line to Utica. We understand, says the Ogdensburg *Journal*, that a delegation of gentlemen connected with this project will visit this city within a few days to ask the town of Oswegatchie to bond in aid of the same to the amount of $100,000, the money to be expended on the line between Ogdensburg and Morristown. Upon their arrival they will be prepared to explain the advantages to be bestowed upon Ogdensburg by this building of the proposed road, and the prospects of its early completion.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The members of the Forty-third-street Methodist Episcopal Church have arranged for a course of five Monday-evening lectures, to commence this evening. The course will be opened by Mr. WM. ANDERSON, a well-known member of the Press of this City, who will speak of "Courtship and Marriage." He will be followed by Revs. GEORGE J. MINGINS, A. H. HYATT, JAMES M. BUCKLEY and JOHN P. HERMANCE.

The Central Park meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.232 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. Oct. 24, 30.572 inches; minimum at 2 A. M. Oct. 28, 29.890 inches; range, 0.682 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 57.4°; maximum at 8 P. M. Oct. 25, 68.2°; minimum at 6 A. M. Oct. 27, 32.1°; range, 35.7°; Oct. 26, rain from 3½ A. M. to 7½ A. M.; amount of water, .12 inch; Oct. 27, rain from 1 P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .06 inch; Oct. 28, rain from 1 A. M. to 1¼ A. M.; amount of water, .02 inch; total amount of water for the week, .20 inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,570 miles.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, HENRY OPENSHAW, a printer, residing at No. 126 Allen-street, was charged with perjury. The case arose out of a complication respecting the character of a woman named MARY ADELAIDE SHAW, No. 35 Catharine-street, in regard to which the prisoner, at the instance of JOHN THEIS, No. 233 Bowery, gave evidence at the Essex Court which was subsequently ascertained to be untrue. The prisoner admitted his guilt, as well as THEIS' connection in the transaction. OPENSHAW was committed without bail, and THEIS was held for trial in default of two sureties of $5,000 each.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, of No. 236 West Twentieth-street, was arrested, yesterday afternoon, for intoxication and disorderly conduct, and locked up in a cell of the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. Soon after he was found suspended to his cell door by a strap which he wore around his waist. He was cut down by Capt. [illegible], and after great effort he was restored to consciousness.

In the report of the proceedings in the case of MARY E. HUGHES vs. MARY E. HEATH, it was erroneously stated that MR. T. W. B. HUGHES, husband of the former lady and son-in-law of the latter, had conveyed his house to Mrs. HEATH at the time when he was embarrassed and failed. Mr. HUGHES writes to us to say that he conveyed the house in February, 1868, directly after he bought it, and did not fail till almost a year afterward—in November, 1868.

Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, held an examination in the case of the three brothers BRENNAN, who were arrested and remanded back to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house the previous day, for felonious assault upon PATRICK CASSIDY. It having been found that CASSIDY's injuries, though dangerous, are not likely to prove fatal, the BRENNANS were admitted to bail in $500.

BROOKLYN.

About 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, FRANK WIDEMAN, while driving a span of horses through Johnson-street, was thrown from his wagon and had his skull fractured. He was carried to the City Hospital in an insensible condition.

On Saturday afternoon, a boy named CHARLES L. BLANEY, while playing in front of his parents' residence, in Marcy-avenue, was run over by a dirt-wagon belonging to THOMAS FARRELL, and had his left leg broken above the knee. The driver, on seeing the result of his negligence, left the wagon standing in the street and has not been seen since.

A temperance meeting will be held this evening, in the First Baptist Church, on Nassau, near Fulton-street. THOS. HEYWOOD, of London, and Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will address the meeting. This meeting is held under the auspices of Washington Lodge of Good Samaritans.

CHRISTOPHER COFFEE and JOHN PURDY, two well-known thieves, were arrested last night by the Second Police Precinct for robbing JAMES GALVIN, at the corner of York and Pearl-streets, in the morning. Besides taking $11 from their victim, they inflicted several severe wounds upon him.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Teachers' Institute, which has been in session the past fortnight at Roslyn, closed Friday night. Professor J. W. BARKER, of Buffalo, was conductor. Addresses during the session were delivered by the conductor, professors, R. R. PUTNAM, of Rome; E. L. YEOMANS, of New-York; HOMER B. SPRAGUE, and others. The attendance has been gratifying, and especially on the evening sessions, which were held in the Presbyterian Church. School Commissioners PECKHAM, First District, and FOSDICK, of the Second District, did much to make the session a successful one.

The "Friends" quarterly meeting, which has been in session for the last few days in Flushing, closed Friday. The attendance has been very large among them, many prominent members of the society affording encouraging indications of a revival of interest in these periodical assemblages.

The officers and teachers of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, Islip, gave the children a sociable, in the basement of the church, a few evenings ago. Refreshments and music were furnished, and the occasion was enjoyed exceedingly by those in attendance. This is one of the largest Sunday-schools in Suffolk County.

The Light-house Board have given notice that a second-class red can buoy has been placed to mark Rockaway Shoals. It is in five fathoms of water, and bears from west end of Coney Island north-west by west, three-quarters west; from wreck of *Black Warrior*, north by west one-eighth mile.

The young ladies of Flushing literarily inclined are about organizing a literary society in that village, for the purpose of discussing questions of the day, more especially referring to the social position of the female sex. The membership of gentlemen is tolerated.

Rev. WM. MCCLOSKEY, of Flushing, has been appointed pastor of St. Luke's Roman Catholic Church, Whitestone, by Right Rev. Dr. LOUGHLIN, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The sale of villa plots at Grand Park, Mamaroneck, Saturday, was well attended. The sale was conducted by DINGEE, KETCHAM & CO. as auctioneers. The property sold realized only about half as much as was marked. About seventy-five plots in all were sold, at sums varying from $270 to $1,400 per acre. Plots that sold in July last at $2,000 were yesterday struck off for $500. The purchasers were mainly those interested in the scheme. No provision was made in the terms of sale for the creditors of the late ANDREW WILSON, Jr. The Hawley Mansion and ten acres of ground sold for $29,000, and the Clapp place, with twelve acres, for $17,000. H. D. CLAPP was the buyer in both instances. The purchaser of the McIntyre Cottage, with about six acres of ground, was DAVID GIBSON, of Ohio, a large creditor of the Wilson estate. The price paid was $9,000. The entire sale realized about $100,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hon. FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN and Hon. CHARLES H. VOORHIS will speak at Union Hall, Paramus, Bergen County, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, in favor of the re-election of the champion of postal reform, Hon. JOHN HILL, M. C.

A petition has been circulated among the Police force of Jersey City, and signed by all the officers, with two or three exceptions, desiring the Board of Commissioners to take some steps for the collection of money from the force for the benefit of the widows of deceased policemen.

The report of the Baptist Churches of New-Jersey shows an increase in the membership and also in the work done by that denomination. A new seminary has been built at Bridgeton, under the control of the denomination, at an expense of $60,000. It is one of the finest seminaries in New-Jersey, and one much needed in the lower part of the State. Twenty-four missionaries for the home work have been employed by the Baptists. These missionaries have preached 2,396 sermons, held 1,636 prayer-meetings, made 3,746 pastoral visits, and distributed 27,405 tracts. The work done in this department of the Church during the year was greater than that for any previous year.

A strong attempt is being made in New-Jersey to have the matter of tavern and saloon licensing, throughout the State, taken from the hands of the Judges and Common Councils and placed in the hands of the people.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Orders have been received at the Navy-yard here for the different departments to estimate immediately upon the time and expense of fitting for sea, with dispatch, the monitors *Wassuc*, *Shawnee* and *Miantonomoh*, and the *Ticonderoga*, *Worcester*, *Wabash*, *Niagara*, *Sabine*, *California*, and three other vessels.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Market quiet and steady. Its course during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11¼ A. M.	3½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	92⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	89	89
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	88⅜	88⅜
United States 10-40s	87	87
Illinois Central Railroad shares	110	110
Erie Railroad shares	18⅜	18⅜
Atlantic and Gt. Western R. shares	29	29

LONDON, Oct. 29—Evening.—The transactions for Consols, new account, have thus far been few. Extreme caution checks operations, while the demand for money increases.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 28.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened firmer at 95½ for the issue of 1862.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 30.—United States 5-20s are quoted at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Calcutta LINSEED firmer at 60s.

LONDON, Oct. 29—Evening.—TALLOW declining; sales at 42s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29—11¼ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 2d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 9s. 10d. for new Milwaukee. 3½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—Lard, 74s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Beef, 111s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Oct. 29.—FLOUR active and unchanged; sales, 2,800 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 27; sales, 8,500 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 28. CORN quiet; sales, 1,200 bushels in car-lots at 80c. OATS—49c.@50c. for Western. BARLEY dull; sales, 7,000 bushels up-lake Canada at 98c.; Bay Quinte held at $1 14. RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Ship-stuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $26@$28 ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 97½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Barley, 9½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 37@$3 75 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 45c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—40,000 bushels Wheat; 120,000 bushels Barley, 1,300,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—19,900 bushels Wheat; 22,400 bushels Barley; 481,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, Oct. 29.—RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—106,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley; by railroad, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn. FLOUR in good demand; sales 800 bbls. at the previously quoted range. WHEAT dull; sales 7,800 bushels old No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 08; 7,800 bushels Red Winter at $1 22, and No. 2 Spring nominally at $1 15. CORN dull; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 65c. OATS dull and nominal at 40c. for No. 2 Western. RYE nominal at 85c. BARLEY neglected. PEAS—Canada nominal at 98c. in store. HIGHWINES neglected. Mess PORK quiet at $26 50. LARD quiet at 16½c.@16¾c. Canal FREIGHTS weak; 15c. on Wheat, 12½c.@13c. on Corn, 8c. on Oats, to New-York.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $4 50@$5 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring, 96½c.@98½c. CORN quiet at an advance of 1c.@1½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 53c. OATS firmer and advanced ½c.@¾c.; No. 2, 35½c.@36c. RYE steady at 68c. BARLEY firmer and advanced 2c.@4c.; No. 2 Spring, 82c. HIGHWINES dull at 83c.@83½c., iron-bound. Mess PORK, New, $24; Old, $25. LARD, 12c. Live HOGS dull at $7 15@$7 50. CATTLE quiet at $2 75@$7 50. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 131,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 69,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS steady.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 16½c., and higher prices asked. FLOUR active and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$8 50; City Mills Superfine, $5@$6 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 50; do. Family, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT dull and neglected; Maryland Amber, $1 70@$1 75; good to prime, $1 35@$1 65; common to fair, $1 10@$1 30; Western, $1 30@$1 33. CORN dull; White, 80c.@72c.; Yellow, 70c.@83c.; Mixed Western, 69c.@70c. OATS steady at 45c.@48c. RYE, 70c.@80c. Mess PORK firm at $27. BACON firm; stock scarce; Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Rib, 19c.; Shoulders, 15c.; Hams, 25c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY quiet at 89c.@90c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—COTTON at 4½c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 1 Spring firm at $1 10; Winter dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 20@$1 22. CORN firm at 60c. for Mixed; 65c.@72c. for White. OATS easier at 40c. in bulk. BARLEY dull at 85c.@$1 05. RYE dull at 70c. WHISKY—Nothing doing. TOBACCO firm and unchanged. HEMP and BAGGING firm and unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and scarce. Mess PORK higher; at $25 50@$26. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.@14¾c.; Clear Rib, 19c.@19½c.; Clear Sides, 20c. LARD firm at 16c. Beef CATTLE unchanged. Live HOGS dull at $5 50@$7 25. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—COTTON—Middling Upland, 16½c.@16¾c.; do. Orleans, 17c.@17¼c.; demand light. BARK steady; No. 1 Quercitron, $38. CLOVERSEED unchanged. TIMOTHY steady and unchanged. FLAXSEED, $2 10@$2 15. FLOUR less active, but prices well maintained; Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50; Northwestern, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania, $6 25@$7 25; Ohio and Indiana fancy brands, $7 37½@$8. RYE unchanged. CORN dull; Yellow, 80c.; Mixed Western, 75c.@77c. OATS advanced at 53c.@55c. PETROLEUM very quiet; Crude; 15½c.; Refined, 23½c.@23¾c. WHISKY dull and nominal at 90c.@91c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—COTTON quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15½c. FLOUR unchanged in every respect. WHEAT firm with a fair demand, at $1 10@$1 12. CORN quiet and weak; New, 50c.@54c.; Old, 63c.@65c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, $1 03@$1 10; Iowa Spring, $1 12@$1 18. PROVISIONS dull; some Pork and Lard is offered, but hardly any Bacon; the demand, however, is very light. HOGS dull and unchanged. WHISKY advancing; sales at 84c.; holders ask 85c. GOLD, 111½. EXCHANGE, par. MONEY easy.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—WHEAT without important change in value, with a steady milling demand; sales, 3,000 bushels Amber State at $1 43; 3,000 bushels White Genesee at $1 65, and 3 cars Amber Indiana at $1 40. RYE dull and without sales. CORN quiet. Choice samples of BARLEY find ready sales, while other qualities move slowly and at somewhat irregular prices. OATS quiet and a fair supply offering; sales of State, in lots, were made at 55c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 29.—TOBACCO active; sales, 49 hhds. at $5 35@$8 50 for common to good Leaf. BAGGING steady. HEMP, 28½c. FLAX, 28½c.@29½c. COTTON firmer; Middling, 15c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $4 50. WHEAT more active at $1 18@$1 25. CORN more active; new, 53c. OATS, 42c. RYE, 80c. Mess PORK firm at $26. LARD, in tierces, 16c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c. HAMS, sugar-cured, 20c. HOGS, $6 85@$7 50. WHISKY, 85c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN firmer; high Mixed 58c.; low Mixed 55c. OATS dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c.; to Kingston, 9½c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; Corn, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 49,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 02; No. 2 Milwaukee, 98½c. OATS dull and nominally 38c. CORN steady at 50c. RYE—No. 1, 68c. BARLEY dull; No. 2, 76c. Live HOGS, $6. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 98,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Mining STOCKS are quoted as follows: Alpha, $6; Belcher, $4; Choller Potosi, $70; Crown Point, $5; Gould & Curry, $66; Hale & Norcross, $114; Imperial, $33; Kentuck, $37; Ophir, $4; Overman, $7; Savage, $33; Sierra Nevada, $13; Yellow Jacket, $34. The Crown Point Company have levied an assessment of $3 50 ⅌ share.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—COTTON unchanged; Middling, 16½c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 100 bales; coastwise, 320 bales; total, 420 bales; exports, coastwise, 129 bales; stock, 4,570 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 16c.; sales, 5,800 bales; net receipts, 3,316 bales; coastwise, 650 bales; total, 3,966 bales; exports, coastwise, 260 bales; stock, 74,554 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 29.—COTTON advancing; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales, 600 bales; net receipts, 1,630 bales; stock, 24,920 bales.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 29.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 Red, $1 20; No. 2 held at $1 18. CORN firm; Old, No. 1, 72c. OATS steady at 42c. PETROLEUM dull, at 21c. for car-load lots; Crude, $4.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29.—COTTON firmer, at 15½c.@15¾c.; receipts, 1,542 bales; exports, 2,903 bales. FLOUR firm and unchanged. CORN scarce, at 67c.@70c. OATS dull at 48c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Oct. 29.—FLOUR steady at $4 75@$6 50. WHEAT declining; Extra, $1 42; No. 1 White, seller November, $1 27. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 44c. BARLEY unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Rib Sides, 19¼c.; Clear Rib, 20¼c.; other Groceries and Western Produces unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 122½; Sight DRAFTS on New-York at par. GOLD, 111¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 29.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm and 1c. higher, at 41c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE advanced, at $1 50@$2 70. TAR advanced, at $1 70.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 29.—COTTON market opened firm and closed quiet; sales, 1,024 bales; receipts, 1,265 bales; Middling at 14¼c.@14½c.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 29.—COTTON steady; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 395 bales; net receipts, 485 bales; stock, 2,284 bales.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c.; sales, 450 bales; net receipts, 285 bales; coastwise, 2,080 bales; total, 2,365 bales; stock, 3,000 bales.

NORFOLK, Oct. 29.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 15c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 1,549 bales; exports coastwise, 679 bales; stock, 3,792 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 29.—COTTON very quiet; offerings light; Middling, 15¼c.; sales, 500 bales; net receipts, 3,029 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,313 bales; stock, 56,870 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 29.—COTTON firmer, but not quotably higher; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.@13½c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 353 bales; exports, coastwise, 8 bales; stock, 8,287 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 29.—COTTON quiet, but firm; Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; sales, 1,200 bales; net receipts, 2,163 bales; exports, coastwise, 532 bales; stock, 33,402 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Look out for infringements upon my Burglar Alarm Telegraph Patent, under the guise of an improvement. Using as well as selling an infringement is violation of law, and will be treated as such. Don't be deceived about improvements. That has been my study for ten years.

E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Nov. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Palmyra	Nov. 1	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Nov. 2	New-York	Glasgow
China	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	Nov. 3	New-York	Liverpool
City of Washington	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
England	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Tripoli	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Nov. 5	New-York	Glasgow

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Columbia	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana
Arizona	Nov. 4	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-office.

WARNING.

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Minnesota*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1¼ P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6:29 | Sun sets....... 4:58 | Moon sets...11:46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:54 | Gov. Island.1:43 | Hell Gate.....3:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 30.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.; had fine weather most of the passage; Oct. 28, 9 A. M., 20 miles N. of Frying Pan Shoals, passed steam-ship C. W. Lord, steering N.; 29th, 2 A. M., Hatteras, bearing W., steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore, for Savannah; same time, steam-ship South Carolina, hence for Charleston, and steam-ship Herman Livingston, do., for Savannah; same day, at 10 A. M., 30 miles N. of Hatteras, steam-ship Morro Castle, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Oct. 22 and the Bar 23d, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Had strong N. E. gales in the Bay of Mexico; 24th and 25th, S. E. gales with high sea to Hatteras; passed Florida coast in day-time, where the remains of the steam-ship Mariposa were reported to be, but saw no remains of her.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Oct. 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Geo. B. Merrick.

Ship Egeria, (of Liverpool,) Cook, London, 50 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 28th ult., lat. 47, lon. 42, spoke bark Orion, (Nor.) Liverpool, for New-York; 22 inst., had a gale from S. W. to N. N. E., which amounted almost to hurricane in force; 8th, no lat., &c., spoke bark rigged, auxiliary screw steamer Bloodhound, for New-York. Was 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. F. Merwin, Pierce, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to master.

Schr. John Burley, Sanders, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. W. T. Martin, Cogswell, Kingston, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Jonesport 12 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary E. Amsden, Cavanaugh, Gardner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Jessie Hart 2d, Pierson, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Pacific, Wasson, Addison, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cranmer, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza Faro, Sherman, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. G. H. Jones, Hand, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Clark, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jane Haggerty, New Haven, for Eastport.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Kingston, for Hartford.

Schr. Brilliant, Parker, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. James H. Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr. Orion, Osborne, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Abner Taylor, Dodge, Bridgeport.

Schr. Estelle, Gurney, Providence.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Snow, Hartford.

WIND—Sunset, moderate S.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Arr. bark Walton, from Caernarvon.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 30.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; bark Lola, from Montevideo, for Lewes Del., disabled; schr. Mary and Eliza, from Baltimore; H. C. Shepherd, from Wilmington, Del.; H. M. Congdon, from Port Monmouth, N. J.; Starlight, from Booth Bay; George Washington, from Baracoa.

Sld. steamer Weybosset, for New-York; brigs Mariposa for Weymouth; Concord, for Baltimore; schrs. N. W. Smith, for New-York; Jennie Rosdler, for New-York; Ralph Carlton, for Baltimore; O. Jameson, for Baltimore; S. T. Parker, for Wilmington, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 30.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports as having passed in the U. S. S. Nipsic, Washington, D. C.; bark Walter, from Liverpool; Serene, from Rio; brig S. Vania, from Malaga, for Boston.

Passed out—steamer Leipsic, for Bremen; ship Heroine, for Rotterdam; barks Black Prince, for Liverpool; brigs Skjalon, Harde and Anglo Saxon, for Cork; Patonic, for Demerara; Italia Ponse and Harriet, for Malaga.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 29.—Arr. schrs. Heckman, Small, Woodbridge, N. J., for Boston; Urbanna, Allen, Hudson, for do.; Henry Clay, Porter and Hoboken, for do.; R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Philadelphia, for do.; Ellen Perkins, Kelly, do., for Portsmouth; H. E. Russell, Mahapper do., for Ipswich; Fred Gray, Lakeman, Hoboken, for do.; Starlight, Blatchford, New-York, for Calais; W. H. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, do., for Halifax, N. S.; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Mitchell, do., for Shulee, N. S.; Anna Leland, Bennett and Harry Percy, Peggy, do., for Bangor; Mary Belle, (Br.,) Wood, do., for Amhurst, N. B.; Onward, Gorham, do., for Nantucket; Free Wind, Frisbee, New-Bedford, for Bangor; Loduskia, Means, Eddyville, for Boston; Planter, Hatch, Boston, for Northport; Planet, Pratt, Rockland, for New-York.

Sld. schrs. Forest, Henrietta, Guiding Star, (Br.,) Alice Oakes, Orozimbo Rio, Ocean Wave, Lamartine, Franklin, G. W. Baldwin, Sarah Maria, Harriet Newell, Addee M. Chadwick, H. J. Townsend, Anna Elizabeth, G. W. Kimball, Jr., S. S. Bickmore, G. W. Rawley, Vicksburg, Gold Hunter, (Br.,) Mindero, Herbana and Herald.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—Sld., the ship St. Charles, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 30.—Arr. steamer Saragossa, from Baltimore; bark Henry, from Philadelphia; brig Moses Rogers, from New-York.

Cld. schrs. Abbey Bursley, for Brunswick; Mary E. Graham, for Jacksonville; Florence Nowell, for Jacksonville; steamer Kensington, for Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Constantine, Creevey, which arrived from London 29th inst., has 171 passengers. Had strong W. gales most of the passage; was 20 ds. of the Banks.

Ship Harvest Queen, Janzen, from Liverpool, which arrived 29th, reports experienced strong variable gales; had one birth on the passage.

Marine Disasters.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 3.—The British Brig Morro, of St. Johns, N. B., from Caibarien, Cuba, for Sydney, Cape Breton, went ashore 12 miles from Juniper Light. The crew stripped the brig of everything movable and landed on the beach.

Oct. 9, American schr. Minerva, of Fall River, Mass., 18 miles from Juniper Light, lost everything. The Captain and crew were left on the beach. The mate and crew of the brig arrived here yesterday.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30.—The Cunard steam-ships Siberia and Calabria, from New-York, arrived between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

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